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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, September 18, 1838.

ACTION OF THE OHIO ANNUAL CONFERence of the Methodist Protestant Church, on the Subject of Slavery. CINCINNATI, September, 1838.

After a week's session in the city of Cincinnati, the Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church aduned, on Wednesday the 5th inst, During the session, the subject of Slavery came up for

Thursday, August 30th, Rev. Ben. W. moved the following resolution: That all class-leaders, trustees, stewards, exhorters, an preachers be equally entitled to vote in the Quarterly Con-

rences of this District, without respect to color. The resolution was carried, against little opposi On the same day, Rev. John Clark introduced the follow ing resolutions, and moved that they lay on the table, is

order to allow brethren time to reflect on their nature and Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church at its last session in

Pittsburgh, having had the subject of Slavery under discussion for several days, finally passed a re solution leaving the whole question to the consiassemblies of the Church, in view of future ac tion upon it by the General Conference, and also provided that nothing in the resolution should be so construed or understood as to prevent the liberty of speaking, writing, or publishing any thing individually or collectively; Therefore,
1. Resolved, That this Conference recognizes

the right and the privilege of free discussion on the question of slavery, as connected with the Methodist Protestant Church.

2. Resolved, That this Conference recommend to all the churches within its bounds to possess themselves of correct information on this subject, as a daty implied in the resolution of the General Conference referred to-demanded by the spirit of the age, the interests of the church, and of hu

lation of the law of God-a sin of the greatest nagnitude, should be, with every other sin, repent-

4. Resolved, That the churches of the South by allowing their members to practice slavery unebuked, and the churches of the North, by withholding reproof, and furnishing apologies for the r, are chiefly responsible for the perpetuation of slavery in this country.

5. Resolved, That the christian religion makes it obligatory upon its professors, to speak in be-half of the oppressed and dumb, and to bear open testimony against the enormous evil of slavery. 6. Resolved, That as the wedge of gold in the tent of Achan brought defeat and disaster on the

armies of Israel, so the habitual practice of this sin must bring upon the churches the frown of God, and defeat their efforts for the conversion of the world. 7. Resolved, That there be a committee of three

appointed to prepare a circular to be addressed by this Annual Conference to our sister Conference on the subject of slavery, in accordance with the principles set forth in the above resolutions. On the Afternoon of the following Saturday, the resolu

tions were, on motion, taken up, considered separately, and adopted unanimously, with the exception of one, on the passage of which there were two or three dissentient voices. It was soon understood that the prominent members of the M. P. Church in Cincinnati were deeply displeased with the action of Conference on the subject referred to. A strong effort was made out of the conference, to impress or the minds of the delegates, that a most fearful excitement had been occasioned, which threatened the division, and perhaps the ultimate ruin of the Church. A rumour got ad, that it was the intention of the Sixth st. church, if the resolutions were permitted to stand on the minutes, to declare their independence of Conference,

Monday morning, September 3d., in the absence of the mover of the resolution in relation to the privilege of colored men to vote in the Quarterly Conferences, that resolution was re-considered, and EXPUNGED. In the afternoon an effort was made, in the absence of the mover of the resoluons on Slavery, to obtain a re-consideration of those resolutions; but it failed. On the following morning, however, a motion to re-consider was made, and prevailed. An effort was then made to prevent a fair discussion of the merits of the resolutions, by a motion to lay them on the table, with the view of taking up the resolutions on the same subject passed by the Conference, at its session in 1837. This was debated during nearly the whole day, Revd. Ben, W. Johnson and John Clark opposing it. Rev. M. length, the question was put, and the motion prevailed, by a rising vote, 19 to 15. The year and navs being called for the secretary read the roll, when the vote stood as follows: Yeas.—McGuire, Henkle, Flood, Dobbins, Goldsbury

Rose, Barnes, Hunt, Hanna, Gest, Williams, Bell, Handy, Berry, D. Johnson, Whitney, Watson, Betson, Wheatley.

Naye .- B. W. Johnson, Clark, Bassett, Th. Hicklin, Stephens, Moore, L. Hicklin, Douthart, Carron, Sipple, Nace, Creamer, Medearia, Thomas, Eccles, Wm. Smith, Jones, Stern, Wisbey, McKinson,-20,

Some who had not voted before, voted whe were called, and one, we believe, changed his mind. This ecasioned the difference in the two votes. It appears ther hat a majority of the conference was opposed to the motion. were laid on the table.

Rev. Jno, Clark then offered the following preamble and utions, In italicising, the copy has been faithfully fol-

individually or collectively; Therefore Resolved, that in the judgment of this Confi ence, the practice of buying and selling men, women and children, or holding them in Slavery as they are held in these United States, is inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures, and onglit therefore to be immediately shandard.

2. Resolved, That the members of the Church, and all citizens, have as good a right to enjoy and use the liberty of speech, and of the press, on this subject as on any other. It is wrong to abuse this liberty, but the assumption that its use ought to be discontinued, because others are opposed to it, would involve the consequence that, whenever a part of the citizens of this nation shall demand of another part to surrender the liberty of speech and of the press, upon any subject, they are therefore bound to surrender it, an assumpion which all should appose.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Confere

normous evil of Stavery.

4. Resolved, That this Conference earnestly and affecting

onately recommend to all our ministers and preachers, to be autious not to introduce into the pulpit exciting subjects ethren, both ministers and members, to guard agains comoting any such feelings, by any intemperance of spirit ord, or action, upon the slave question or any other ques

The groundwork of the foregoing is furnished by the re tions passed at the Conference, at its session in 1837 The differences between the two sets of resolutions are narked. The third resolution is in fact an entire substitute for the one adopted last year; and the first resolution re cognizes the doctrine of "immediate emancipation," which it did not do, in its original form. The clause, "And ought therefore to be immediately abandoned," is an amendment | the spindle at the North." which the Conference adopted this year without hesitation The resolutions, therefore, although they do not touch so many points, as those first introduced by Mr. Clark, and bsequently laid on the table, are in some respects stronger, particularly in respect to the recognition of the duty of imnediate emancipation.

The resolutions on the subject of Slavery first introduce by Mr. Clark, having been passed almost by acclamation, ircular letter was prepared in accordance with them, to be ldressed to the several Annual Conferences : but the rese able, the circular of course was not demanded or acted on. We are requested, however, to publish this document, to gether with the names of the members of the committee who

Dearly beloved brethren:

It is generally known, although not published in the official paper of the Methodist Protestant Church, that during the late session of our General Conference at Pittsburgh, the subject of Slavery, under its moral aspects, was under disassion for several days. That body at length concluded to spose of the question temporarily, by the adoption of a reslution, leaving it with the Annual Conferences and primary this resolution, the duty of said Conferences, to bestow some attention on the important subject alluded to, and to Conference, after due deliberation, agreed with great unani nity, to the resolutions hereunto appended.

They would beg leave respectfully, to call your

ersally admitted, in this country, to be a great moral evil. it was thought that Southern Christians, though involved in this evil, sincerely lamented it, and were ready to avail themselves of all proper means for its removal. For the last few ears, however, indications of a different state of things have een furnished. It is now well known, that the principal ominations of professing christians at the South, are involved to a great extent, in the practice and support of Slavery. We shall select only a portion of the vast mass o

vidence on this point; and shall present it to your notice; so that you may see with what justice the churches of Christ are charged with upholding Slavery.

Rev. James Smylie, a member of the Amite Presbytery, (Mississippi,) in a pamphlet wherein he undertakes to defend slavery by scriptural arguments, says,-"If slavery be a sin as you say, and if advertising and apprehending slaves, with view to restore them to their master, is a direct violation of the Divine law,-also that the buying, selling, or holding a slave for the sake of gain, is a heinous sin and scandal then, nearly three fourths of the Episcopalians, Methodists Baptists, and Presbyterians, in eleven States of the Union are of the devil. They hold, if they do not buy and sell slaves; and with few exceptions, they apprehend and restore runaway slaves, when in their power."

Sept. 1, 1835, Lucius Bolles, D. D., Cor. Sec. Am. Bap tist Board for Foreign Missions, in a defence of the Baptis church, says,-" There is a pleasing degree of union among the multiplying thousands of Baptists throughout the land Our southern brethren are gener-

ally, both ministers and people, slave-holders." In 1835 the Savannah river Baptist Association resolved, that the first marriage of a slave was of no validity, if his master chose to separate him from his wife. The Charlestown Baptist Association, in a memorial to the Legislature South Carolina, say, -" The undersigned would further represent, that the said Association does not consider, that the Holy Scriptures have made the fact of slavery, a question of morals at all."-And further:-"The right of master to dispose of the time of the slaves has been distinctly recognized by the Creator of all things," The Edgefield (8, C.) association resolved, That the practical question of slavery in a country where the system has obtained as a part of its stated policy, is settled in the Scriptures by Jesus Christ Hankle was the principal advocate of the motion. At and his spostles. "Resolved, That these uniformly recog nized the relation of master and slave, and enjoined on both their respective duties, under a system of servitude more de-

rading and absolute than that which obtains in our country." The Presbyterian church in 1818, adopted an "expres sion of views," in which slavery is declared to be a palpabl iolation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, and in which it is recommended, that "if a christian professor should sell a slave who is in communion with ou church," without the consent of the slave, "the seller shall be spended," till he should repent and make reparation. A erian, in the Southern Religious Telegraph, of farch 17, 1838, speaking for his Southern brethren, says, "So long as this law," (that of 1818,) "stands unrepealed, we must either co-operate with the abolitionists, or maintain the attitude of rebels against church authority."

Referring to the clause against selling a brother in Christ rote was regarded as having decided the question; and the against his will, he says, it can never be carried into effect. The Charlestown (8, C.) Presbytery has resolved That "in the opinion of this Presbytery, the holding of slaves, so far from being a sin in the sight of God, is nowhere condemned in his holy word; that it is in accordance with the example or consistent with the precepts, of patri-archs, prophets, and apostles; and that it is compatible with the most fraternal regard to the good of the servants, whom God has committed to our charge," Within a year, the

Synod of the Presbyterian church, in Augusta, (Ga.) passed

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1838.

which the General Assembly (the highest ecclesiastical tri-

The General Conference of the Methodist Enis hurch, in 1836, passed resolutions condemnatory of Abolonism, but refused to say any thing against slavery, although the members of that body from the South were generally slave-holders. Judge Lewis, a slave-holder of Louisians, in a little pamphlet written in defence of slavery, con siders this action of the General Conference, testimony in behalf of slave-holding; for, says he, "they could not have given it, (this testimony) if they had considered slavery a

in." The Georgia Conference resolved, (December 1837,) That "Slavery is not a moral evil; and the S. Caroling Conference. (January 18, 1838) resolved unanimously, that it is not a proper subject for the action of the church; it having been previously avowed by Dr. Capers, the mover of the resolution, that "his intention was to convey fully and nequivocally, the sentiment, that slavery is not a moral wil." The Baltimore Conference in 1837 passed a resoution, recommending it to all committees to construe the general rule with regard to buying and selling slaves, so as "not to make the guilt or innocence of the accused to depend on the simple fact of purchase or sale of any such slave, but upon the attendant circumstance of cruelty, on the one hand, or kind purposes" on the other. Rev. Samuel Dunwody, in a sermon, published at the request of the S. Carolin nference, in 1837, says, -Slavery is right in the church:" page 19. Rev. J. C. Postell, of S. Carolina says,-" Conresting the condition of white slaves in New England, with our slaves in the south, is like comparing Egyptian bondage under Pharoah's task-masters, with millenial glory. Mild slavery at the South is heaven on earth to the tyranny of

As to our own church, there is sufficient ground fo lieving, that slavery prevails in its southern sections to as great an extent as in any of the churches just mamed. Our ethren in the South, both minister and members, are, w presume, generally slave-holders.

Slavery, then, pervades nearly the whole mass of profe sing christians, in eleven States of this Union. It has been clared, not to be a moral evil, it has been vindicated as right, again and again, by Associations, Presbyteries, Con rences; and not a single protest, we believe, has been stered against these sentiments, by any portion of the de ations alluded to ;-if we may except the able report of the Synod of Kentucky on this subject, a few years ago.

Dearly Beloved Brethren :- These are facts. We have adduced them, not to attach odium to any of our sister de ominations, or to place ourselves in the attitude of the ac cusers of our brethren; but simply to show how deeply the churches of Christ are implicated in this matter. If slavery be a great moral evil, the facts to which we have directe of that church, which would be innocent of upholding it, to bear open and unequivocal testimony against it, and to take efficient measures for its immediate purification. If, on the other hand, it be not an evil, if it be a practice, consisten with the principles of christianity and the best interests of en wrong in believing with John Wesley, that "liberty is vital air; and no human law can deprive him of that right church come out openly and proclaim the truth on this subject so as to allay excitement, settle the consciences of the weak and give light to all those who are still ignorant that slavery is an institution sanctioned by Divine revelation. We will make no such supposition. Doubtless you will agree with us, in reprobating slavery as an enormous evil. We need no proof on this point. A simple and brief definition of the character of slavery in the language of R. J. Breckenridge one of the most powerful antagonists of abolitionism, will inswer our present purpose.

In answer to the question, What is slavery in this land

"We reply, it is that condition enforced by the laws of ne-half of the States of this Confederacy, in which one portion of the community, called masters, is allowed such power over another portion called slaves; as to deprive them of the entire earnings of their labor, except so much as is necessary to continue labor itself, by continuing healthful

existence; thus committing clear robbery: "2. To reduce them to the necessity of universal binage, by denying to them the civil right of marriage; thus breaking up the dearest relation of life, and encouraging uni-

versal prostitution. "3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of moral and intellectual culture—in many States making it a high penal offence to teach them to read; thus perpetuating whatever evil there is that proceeds from ignorance:

"4. To set up between parents and their childre authority higher than the impulse of nature and the laws of God; which breaks up the authority of the father over his spring, and at pleasure, separates the mother at a returnless distance from her child; thus abrogating the cleares laws of nature; thus outraging all decency and justice, and degrading and oppressing thousands of beings, created like themselves in the image of the most high God."

Such is the evil which Southern christians are pra and justifying; which their leading men have defended as an institution sanctioned by the Bible; and which Northern churches, by maintaining christian fellowship with slave holding churches, and withholding all reproof, connive at and ction. For ourselves, we do not feel willing, directly of indirectly, to aid in the support of this great evil, and we therefore lift our voices against it.

Dearly beloved brethren :- Will you not join us in test fying against the sin of slavery ?

D. C. CARSON.

For the Philanthropist.

A SUGGESTION, To the Abolitionists of Clinton and Highland Co's. O. I have heard of a professor of religion who, wishing to be sterested in a purse, making up for a horse race, took his name off the paper of the church to which he belonged, for the purpose of doing it without subjecting himself to discipline. At a big meeting which soon followed, he joined again on trial. New I would suggest to Abolitionists who end to vote for George Collings in this district, to repre sent them in the next Legislature of this State, to pursue a similar course. In the last Assembly, as chairman of the rounds, but not a soldier, not the slightest warlike mittee on the Judiciary, he reported against giving fagitive slaves the right of trial by jury; against allowing colored persons to testify in a court of justice, and against the abolit of slavery in the District of Columbia, Abolitionists counties petitioned for those objects last year, and pro bably will do so again. For them to aid in sending a man to Columbus who will oppose their petitions, appears to me not less absurd than for a professor of religion to be concerned in me-racing. I therefore suggest to them, that they take off names as members of the anti-slavery societies, and lay aside their abolitionism till the election is over. After that they can join again, if they please. They will thus save prospect that many of them will be guilty. And other abonists, whose consciences, like mine, are not sufficiently elastic to be drawn out to support one whom they do not re- its spacious area, galleries and aisles, with a most

Should any report this against you, we can tell them that they labor under a mistake, and that you made the same use of your abolitionism as the clergyman did of his surpliwhen he wished to dance. He pulled it off, and said to it-"Lie there, little divinity, till the ball is over."

Your friend and brother, CLINTON. August 17th, 1838.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES. BARBADOS.

The Liberal, published at Bridgetown, Barbados of August 1st, says,-

"Eight hundred thousand British subjects have this morning, merged from the most debasing and grinding slavery, into a state of freedom! How nany holy thoughts rush upon the willing mind at this moment! What swelling sentiments of joy, hope, and gratitude to HIM who ruleth the earth with wisdom, and bringeth the power of the wick-ed to nothing! Eight hundred thousand fellow men have had their rights of humanity concede to them in law; and are now, for the first time, in grimage. a condition to exercise its privileges and perform ts duties, with equal benefit to themselves and their country. Whose heart does not lift itself with gladness! Whose soul does not sympathize with the eight hundred thousand souls which are this day filled with rejoicing that they have been released from the thraldom of another's will, and

the British Antilles harbor a heart so basely selfish -a soul so dead to virtuous emotions, so hardened by unholy communion with avarice: if our atmos here is polluted with the breath of a wretch so linked to slavery, so wedded to crime, so lost to virtue; let his unhappy presence be no check to at their own dwellings. our happiness—let him, for this day at least, flee And now, sir, having a the society of men, and bury his curse-marred head in the solitude of cave or gully, where only obscene reptiles and spirits as unhappy as himself

Whether the measure of British policy this day onsummated, will have any effect, and what, on the councils of other slaveholding states, is a question which we may not now discuss. The autho-rities in the Foreign Colonies will find their task no easy one, to maintain slavery in so near neighorhood with freedom; and liberty-preaching, republican America, hitherto kept in countenance and encouraged by the example of free Britain will now have no worthy companion in her politi cal wickedness, and must relinquish it, or be con tented to have her inconsistent pretensions made the subject of just derision to the whole world."

From the Liberal, of the same date.

Precisely at 12 o'clock last night, at her resi ence in Perjury Lane, GRANNY SLAVERY, at a good old age. The old woman had been ailing for several years, and for the last eighteen months had been completely bed-ridden, supported by a copious use of strong waters, and other stimulants. Through the greater part of this trying period, an to the moment of her dissolution, she was attended, with anxious solicitude, by Dr. Abel Jingh and Dr. Christopher Mumble, two of the most co lebrated Quacks of this age; and we feel satisfied that if Quackery could have saved her, she would not have died. She has left a numerous offspring of Crimes, Vices, and Diseases to bewail her loss. There is a libellous report in circulation, that th devil flew away with the body, so soon as breath left it. The relations of the deceased are letermined to institute an action for damages, against any one who may utterso malicious a false

Next we are furnished with interesting intelli ence in the New Haven Daily Herald, of a still ater date.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman connected with a mercantile house in this city, to a friend

BARBADOS, Aug. 2, 1838. Yesterday's sun rose upon eight hundred thous and freemen, on whom and their ancestors the badge of slavery had rested for two hundred years It was a solemn, delightful, most memorable day look upon it as a matter of exceeding thankfu ness, that I have been permitted to be a witness to it, and to be able to speak from experience and from observation, of the happiness to which that day has given birth. The day had previously been set apart by proclamation of the Governo as a day of devout thanksgiving and praise to Al mighty God for the happy termination of slavery. The thanksgiving and praise were most truly sincere, heartfelt and general. It was an emancipe tion not merely of the slave, but of the proprieto It was felt as such; openly acknowledged, and re oiced in as such. Never have I witnessed more apparently unfeigned expressions of satisfaction than were made on that day by the former owners of slaves, at the load of which they had been re-

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that previous to the working of emancipation, the slave proprietors wished the abolition of slavery. Far rom it. But having, though unwillingly, made witnesses of the operations of freedom; and having themselves tasted of the previously unknown satisfaction of employing voluntary and contented because free laborers; their minds became enlight ened, softened, changed: and from being the de termined opposers, they became themselves the an hors of complete emancipation. I know not in what terms to describe to you the emotions excited by passing through the streets of this populou town on that memorable morning. There was stillness and solemnity that might be felt. It was caused by no display of force, for none was to be seen. Here and there a policeman going his usua preparation of any kind to strike the eye, or over

awe the spirit of disorder.

The spirit that seemed to fill the entire pop tion was eminently the spirit of peace, good will thankfulness, and of joy too deep, too s allow of any loud or noisy demonstration of it. Of course all stores, shops and offices of every kind were closed. So also were all places of amuse ment. No sound of revelry, no evidences of night ly excess were to be heard or seen. I do not say too much when I assert that the reign of order

peace, and sobriety, was complete.

To give eclat to an event of such importance the Governor had ordered one company of milition to attend with him at the Cathedral. It is an im mense building, and was crowded in every part of

attentive assemblage of people, of all colors and conditions. Several clergymen officiated, and one of them at the opening of the services read most appropriately the 58th chapter of Isaiah. Imagine for a moment the effect in such an audience, on such an occasion, where were many hundreds of emancipated slaves, of words like these:—"Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" The sermon by the Bishop was, as might yoke?" The sermon by the Bisnop was, as might have been expected on such an occasion, interesting and impressive. He spoke with great effect of the unexpected progress of freedom, from island to island, from colony to colony, until, with a soli tary exception, upon that day the stain of slavery was obliterated forever from every British possession. The progress of education, the gradual re formation of morals, and the increasing thirst for religious instruction, were all dwelt upon with great force, and the glory of all ascribed, as was most fit, to the Great Giver of every good and per-fect gift. It was an occasion rich with happy emotions, and long to be remembered as a bright and beautiful spot in the pathway of our earthly pil-

The close of the day was not less auspiciou than its commencement. In company with Mrs. H., I drove through several of the principal streets. and thence through the most public thoroughfare into the country; and no where could aught be seen to mar the decent and truly impressive solemnity of the day. There were no dances, no merry-ma no longer animate slaves, but FREE MEN. If king of any sort; not a solitary drunkard, not a gun fired, nor even was a shout heard to welcome in the new-born liberty. The only groups we saw were going to or returning from the different chapels and churches; except in a few instances, where families might be seen reading or singing hymns

And now, sir, having arrived at the long looked for consummation of all the labors and prayers of the friends of the slave for so many years, as I cast my eye around this land of liberty, how many thoughts crowd my mind? I ask myself—is it indeed finished? And are there none to lament the downfall of time-honored, hoary-headed slavery! Where are the mourners? Where are the prognosticators of ruin, desolation, and woe? Where are the riots and disorders, the bloodshed and the burnings? The prophets and their prophecies are alike empty, vain, and unfounded, and are alike buried

And why, in the name of humanity, was not thi dorious consummation brought about ages ago!-Is it because the slaves of 1838 are better fitted for freedom than those of fifty or a hundred years since? No one believes it. The only preparation for freedom required in this island, or any where else, in order to put a peaceful end to slavery, is the pre paration of heart in the slaveholder to grant deliverance to the captive.

WM. R. HAYES. Yours truly, WM. R. HAYES.
P. S. August 9th.—All is quiet, and the utmos good order every where prevails.

From the Human Rights, Accounts are just received from Jamaica to the 13th of August. No abolitionist will expect to hear that the "turning loose" of the First had worked ill. Of course it worked well. It could not do otherwise. It is only those whose eyes are not out of the fog of slavery that regard the matter in the light of an "experiment."

In the course of the month we shall issue an Extra, filled with evidence of the working of West Therefore, be industrious; work well and try to India abolition down to the latest intelligence. At present, we must confine ourselves to a few random extracts. The following appears in the New York Express, a paper very far from being blinded with partizanship in favor of abolition.

From the N. Y. Express. Later from Jamaica.

We are indebted to Captain Meade, of packet ship John W. Carter, for files of Jamaica papers to the 13th inst., now made more than ever interest ing by the experiment going on in the British W. Indies. Our correspondent at Jamaica says—"The newspapers I send you will give you a better account how happily the 1st of August passed off in such quietness. I am glad to state that the place remains quiet, except the country, and there are no disturbances, only disputes about the rates of

the island is almost in a revolutionary state. On some of the plantations, the negroes have refused to work unless the rate of wages is advanced to 2s. 6d. The Despatch particularizes several plantations ou which it alleges troubles exist, but there is an evident attempt to magnify them, as on this subject the whites of Jamaica had already formed two parties. The Despatch denounces "the Ban tist parsons," who are stimulating the negroes to

stand out for higher wages.

In some of the colonies, the rate of wages fixed on are as follows:-1st class, 8d. per day, 2d, 5d, and 3d, with the following advances:—the use of their houses rent free, and medical attendance.— 1st class, half an acre of land, 2d and 3d classes

abolition of the apprenticeship.

We copy from the Jamaica Gazette two paragraphs referring to the emancipation on the 1st of

From the Jamaica Gazette of August 4.

In spite of all the endeavors of a clique of selfinterested agitators, clerical humbug and radical rabble, to excite the bad passions of the sable populace against those who have been the true friends of Colonial freedom, and the conservators of the public peace and property of the country, the bonfire, bull-roast, and malignant effigy exhibited to rouse the rancor of the savage, failed to produce the effect anticipated by the projectors of the Saturna-lia, and the negro multitude fully satisfied with the boon so generously conceded by the Island Legislature, were in no humor to wreak their wrath on individul benefactors, whom the envy of party spirit had marked out as the victims of truth and

We are happy to give our meed of praise to the decent and orderly conduct of the sable multitude, and to record that it far excelled the Loco Foco group of bullies and boasters in decency and pro group of bullies and bossers in decency and pro-priety of demeanor. A kind of spree or scuffle took place between donkey-driver Quallo and an-other. We don't know if they came to close fisti-cuffs, but it was, we are assured, the most serious affray on the Course.

From the Jamaica Deshatch.

We are in receipt of files of Windward Island papers. The accounts from Barbadoes are by no means favorable. Although that Island is more advantageously situated than Jamaica, still cultivation

has received a serious check. The newly-free blacks are flocking to Bridge-Town, and the w dering habits they have already manifested lead the anticipation of evil. The laborers on may estates had behaved so ill, that the Governor list found it necessary to make a tour, for the purpos of addressing the negroes in bodies.

We copy the following proclamation, which will give our readers an insight into the spirit ef

PROCLAMATION.

From the Trinillad paper.
The Lieut, Governor to the Pradial Apprenticed Laborers.

My Good FRIENDS-I write this to you, that you may all know, that a Law has passed the Legislature of this colony, making you all free on the first of August next. You know, by King William's Law, that the non-prædials, that is, all those who did not work in the fields, were all to be freed on the first of August this year, 1838, and that you who were called prædials, who did work in the fields, were to work for your employors two years more as apprentices, that was to the year 1840. Now see what your employers have done for you! They have given you your complete freedom two years before they were obliged o do it by law. Now attend, and I will explain to you why they have done so :- It is because you have behaved well, and because you have been orderly and obedient to the Old Law, and because they are sure that you will do all in your power when you are free, to keep up that good character which you made as apprentices; and this your employers consider, entitles you to your freedom at the same time that King William's Law makes free the non-prædials, so as to make you all the

You have worked well for your employers; now hear me, and work well for yourselves; because your employers will now pay you money wages for your labor; all free people work, aye, and work hard too. In England, and other free countries, it is the pride of the most respectable of the laborers, to boast that they work hard for their bread, and that they bring up their children, give them education, and keep their wives smart and neat, by the work of their own hands. Now! will you be ungrateful to your employers, and will you neglect your wives and children, and not work be cause you are no longer apprentices? No, to be sure you will not; you will not be such fools; for uppose you do not work well, how can your emoloyers make sugar? and suppose he cannot make ugar, how can he pay you money wages? Thereore you see, it is your interest to work well and regularly, that he may be able to pay you money vages. You know I am your friend and Governor; you know I never deceive you, and when you have come to my house to make complaints, I always see you myself, and tell you what is for your good. Now, hear my advice: I beg you to show your gratitude to your employers, for making you all free, by conducting yourselves orderly and quietly, and by performing the work you engage to do for wages, well and quickly. Do not listen to what some foolish people may tell you about being free, and that you may now sleep or sit down in the shade, as much as you please-that is all nonsense. Remember that all the free people who are able, must work, and that those who wish to be respectable, work hard and save up their noney, that when they get too old, they may sit down and have something comfortable to live upon lay by your money against you get old, and make for yourselves good characters for honesty and industry, and you will be sure always to get good service. I must also caution you against wander ing about the country, because, as free people, you will get yourselves into trouble by so doing, cause of the Vagrant Act.

I have, at present, nothing more to say to you, but that I hope you will pray to God Almighty to bless your gracious young Queen Victoria, and that you will also offer up your prayers for your employers, who will make you all free on the 1st of August next.

C. J. DOYLE, Lieutenant Governor. Government House, 8th June, 1838.

From the Jamaica Morning Journal, Aug. 2, 1838. In this city the day has passed off in the way in which such a day ought to pass off. With glad hearts and joyful lips, the people have crowded the temples of the living God, and poured out their praises and thanksgivings for the great benefits they had received at the hands of a beneficent Providence. That they will continue to deport themselves as dutiful subjects, and good men and women we have no doubt. From the country we wait with anxious hopes to hear that every thing has gone off with the same peace and quiet, and order and regularity which have prevailed here, and especially that the people have returned their labor, and are giving general satisfaction We hope to be able after a time, to congratulate the philanthropists of Great Britain, the planters of Jamaica, the advocates of immediate emancipation in the United States of America, France, and otherwise, and the free peasantry of Jamaica upor the success of a measure pregnant with so many plessings to so great a number of our fellow

citizens. In Kingston, no difference is perceptible, and the whole matter appears like a dream, and will continue so until Saturday night comes, and wages are to be paid. Those who have employed from aborers hitherto will experience no inconvenier and certainly will not be reminded of the change which has taken place by having to "shell out" more of the "blunts" than usual. We are all satisfied with the manner in which things have gone off in this city and its neighborhood, sire to know what the result is in other parts of

The post has arrived and brought us intelligence om various parts of the island, of the manner in which the first of August has passed off. As was expected, all was quiet and peaceable, and there has less of noisy mirth than might reasonably have been anticipated on such an occasion

The Cornwall Courier says the first of August, re most important day ever witnessed in Jamaica has passed quietly as far as actual disturbance is

The Standard observes, "The long, and somewhat anxiously, expected jubilee of E has arrived, and now nearly passed over with a remarkable degree of quiet and circumspection Of St. James's, of course, we speak more larly,—St. James's hitherto, the most reviled, and most unwarrantably calumniated parish, of all the

s, were opened with branvariety of appropriate devices, having a portrait of her Majesty in the centre, and a crown above.— When we visited the Chapel about 10 o'clock, it was completely full, but not crowded, the generale well-dressed; and all evidently of the better class of the colored and negro population. Shortly after, we understand, a very excelate sermon, in all political was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, the highly respected pastor, 'The congregation was disshortly after 12 o'clock; at which hour the Church Bell commenced its solemn peal, and a few noisy spirits welcomed in the mor Freedom with loud cheers, and planted a huge branch, which they termed the "Tree of Liberty," in the centre of the two roads crossing the market--About this time the Baptist Chapel was opened for the reception of stragglers; and about a. m. was thronged in every part, at which period service commenced, and continued till after 5: when after making a collection, the well-tired, and in many instances, newly-awakened audience, dragged their uncertain steps to the nearest shelter which their own or their acquaintances' houses, or the more general accommodation of open passages and piazzas afforded.

"At 10 a, m, the regular service of the day commenced, and excepting the before-mentioned transplantation in the market square, and a very few stragglers, there was nothing in the aspect of affairs at all different from the general appearance dis-played by any other religious holiday in the cal-Towards evening, however, a few discordant drummings and fifeings were heard gradually concentrating round the before-mentioned Tree of the market-square, which, under the favor of a beautiful moon, and the aid of some half dozen or more tallow candles, at length became the rendezvous of sundry "Jim Crows" and "John Ca-

"Merry antics and fantastic gambols," added a richness and a raciness to the general scene harring its impropriety on so solemn ;

"And filled each pause the (Crenos) had made !" In such "Sports" the greater part of the night

All this and much more of the same sort, our great newspapers have had in hand, but it is not the sort of intelligence they like best to publish. They have their reasons, among which the interests of truth and humanity are not to be found. Influence on Slavery Elsewhere.

Of course, no one can doubt that this act of Great Britain is to exert a controlling influence over the destinies of the enslaved every where, especially in the neighboring slave-colonies and the United States. The Barbados Liberal says :

"The Polupheme of the 7th July states, in the following notice and extract of a letter, that the authorities of Cuba have it in contemplation to prohibit, after the first of August, all intercourse Jamaica " except by ships of war."

The Foreign slave colonies have certainly great eason for fear, in the emancipation of the slaves in the English colonies, But non-intercourse cannot prevent, and will scarcely delay, the evil which they dread. They must free their slaves, or their slaves will free themselves or be exterminated in their reneated attempts to do so.

same paper (the Polypheme) of the 5th states " on authority that can be relied on," that an insurrection of the slaves had recently broken out in Trinidad de Cuba, but was suppressed without the loss of any lives. 'The Editor asks: " How ong does the paltry government of Spain imagine that they can retain their negro population in chains of slavery, with the newly made free men of Jamaica on one side of them, and those of St. Domingo on the other?" President Boyer is a very quiet, pacific old gentleman, although he has but lately given Louis Phillippe to understand, that, upon proper occasion, he has no objection to a little fighting. But Boyen will not always be President of St. Domingo, you know; and his successor may have a greater relish for the sort of thing than he has. In that case we can very well understand, reader, although you may not, that Cuba may offer a tempting field for the display of negro enterprise; and "the paltry government of Spain" must be far better circumstanced than at present, to present any thing like an effectual check to his designs.

The State of Feeling Among the Planters.

The following extract of a letter has been hand ed to us for publication. It was forwarded to : gentleman in this city from a friend in New Haven, and although it furnishes no news, yet it contains items of sufficient interest to repay the reader for his trouble. The writer of it is W. R. Hayes, the author of the letter republished on our first page from the New Haven Herald. We are informed that a few years since, he went out to the West Indies, a decided Colonizationist.

"We are now in the midst of a revolution bloodless-calm-peaceful, but not the less mighty and entire. I was in Antigua in February. there heard that Montserat, lying in sight of Antigua, had resolved upon the total abolition of slave ry on the first of August. I supposed as did others. that the influence of the contiguous island of Anti-gua had led to this result, and did not for a moment indulge the thought that the other island would do the same. On my return to Barbados found that the subject was freely talked of, and ir the course of a few weeks from the time that the uestion was raised among the people, the sentient in favor of abolition became quite general. On the 17th of April a bill was to be brought be fore the Assembly. The members came to town and the general expectation was that the bill would ut at the time of meeting, a quorum was not found. Many of the members fearing to meet the question, had left the house and no business could The friends of emancipation felt their high raised hopes a little damped; but the result showed that there was no cause of alarm. The members who had descried their posts, in mediate ly commenced a canvass of their respective parish es, to ascertain the sentiments of their constituents The Governor convened the House the following week, and on the 24th of April, in a full house. fresh from the instructions of the proprietors of the slave population, the bill giving entire freedom to those slaves, on the 1st of August, passed with but one dissenting voice. I was present at the debate and it was one, as you may suppose, of surpassin interest. The subject—the occasion—the fact that it was emancipation by a few thousand whites among one hundred thousand blacks, without fear or on, but by good will, and because free was preferred to slavery—all conspined the scene one of surpassing interest and long to slavery—all conspired to to be remembered. Every one who spoke and elieve who voted upon the question, were alayed olders. And what was their testimony in regard nduct of those slaves! It is worthy o solution whatever against them, but all borns whatever against them, but all born up to their peaceable, orderly and industri-ing to their peaceable, orderly and industri-

a measure was popular this is one.

peared to congratulate each other, as if upon the uisition of a great victory. It was a glorious tyranny—love of powvictory indeed over pride—iy er—avarice and every bad lieve that the joy of not to be compared to that of those who had them in bondage. But you may ask would owners of the slaves themselves have ever granted emancipation in the first instance, if Great Britain had not struck the first blow? Undoubte lly they never would. It is witnessing the results of partia mancipation, though against their wills, which has wrought this mighty change in the hearts of the slave-holders, and makes them now gladly break the last link of their bondmen's chains. Since the passage of the emancipation act, thousands have been voluntarily set free. The proprietors seem determined to have the credit and satisfaction of doing something in the great work as individuals. and when the first of August comes, with the act of universal freedom, there will probably be in the island but very few subjects for it to operate upon. I have only to add that all is tranquil here. St. Kitts. Nevis, St. Vincents, Grenada, Tortolo, have all followed the example of this island, and I think that ere this season is past, not a vestige of slavery will remain in the British West Indies. The pall of prejudice on account of color will soon be entirely removed from all these islands. Ignorance which in a community of slaves, reigns with unbounded mastery over the whole soil must give way under the new order of things. Thousands of black children are at school in different parts of the island, and you may see mothers and even grand mothers learning to read by the assistance of these children. And as we daily see from our window the crowds of happy and intelligent looking boys going to and from school, it is impossible not to perceive that they will be among the future egislators of the country.

There is an infant school for black children ver near to where we live, and if any one doubted regard to the intellect of the African race, I would like to point him to the countenances of these in fants who have begun to learn. There are no marks of stupidity there, but precisely the same mimation, quickness, and expression that are seen

COMMUNICATIONS.

SLAVE-HOLDERS IN TROUBLE. For the Philanthropist.

Putnam, Aug. 30, 1838.

Friend Bailey, I have just been reading the doleful account the man of the Parkersburg Gazette gives of the escape of 15000 dollars worth of human chattels, from that neighborhoo and the warning, that we of Ohio should in future beha human chattels, from that neighborhood urselves better, or we should not have the benefit of the contemplated internal improvements; &c.!! with much friendly advice, for which we are bound to give them much hanks; whether we shall profit by this, remains to be seen reat complaint is made of the agency of the the Aboli-ists, in forwarding to a land of liberty, the fugitives escaping from the "Old Dominioin," whose bill of rights de-clares "That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any comment of life and LIBERTY, with the means of acquiring and possessing property; and PURSUING AND OBTAINING HAP-RINKSS AND SAFETY: and that all men having sufficient vidence of permanent common interests with and attach ment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and can-not be taxed or be deprived of their property, for public use, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, NOR BOUND BY ANY LAW, TO WHICH THE HAVE NOT IN LIKE MANNER ASSENTED, FOR THE PUR

And now these men call upon ue to assist them in takin away the liberty, and plundering the earnings, of "these pursuing happiness," , nder the penalty of their dis pleasure, and the refusing us the participation in the bene-fits of their splendid improvements! Verily I think the nducements must be good, which shall cause us to particigood people may wrest the carnings of their fellow men, with out fee or reward. I trust however, they have not wealth enough to bribe us to such iniquity; nor we so devoid of principles as to be brought to submit our consciences, to their kind LYNCHING, when we violate their territor by setting our feet upon their soil, notwithstanding the guarantee of the Constitution of the United States, that "I he citizens of each State shall be entitled to the privileges and im s of citizens in the several States "-Nor b

life, liberty; or property, without due process of law, When they come amongst us to reclaim their human chattels, ("which cannot take care of themselves") they as sume to lord it over our colored citizens, search their houses threaten them and the abolitionists; and talk as if they were deed endowed by their CREATOR, with DOMINION Few, indeed, I trust there are am us, who will submit longer to their arrogance—for one I say meanness, prowling about our premises, enves-dropping and hiring the scum of Zanesville and this village to do such things, that they may reclaim women secaped from their contaminating guardianship, and eeking a land where they may claim the ership of their own bodies, and the guardians of their chas-tity. Their names are known, and deeds which should make the most debased blush, may yet be proclaimed to the world; that it may learn to know slavery, and despise those who claim to use it as a right.

Let me set them right in one particular :- They say, "ar organized band in Ohio are constantly guilty of inducing abetting, and aiding these escapes. There is no necessit for holding out other inducements to constantly guilty. masters and mistresses give. These are abundantly suffi cient, and the assertion if intended to insinuate that the friends of the slaves go amongst them to induce them to slave, and give him food, raimont, and money, with our best advice and wishes, both abolitionists and colonizationists, we do not deny-and I can inform this editor that there riate who give any countenance to the kid-napper, whether under the color of human law, or not; and those who have

ings are countenanced.

There are a few men in Zanesville whom the slave-holder now as their willing tools, who are constantly in their em ploy—the very sight of whom on this side of the river, give ploy—the very sight of whom on this side of the river, give notice of mischief, and puts the friends of humanity upon the alert. Last week three colored freemen, on their return from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, from which place they had gone on a keel boat, which was left in consequence of the lowness of the water, were about to be kid-napped by these persons, but two of our friends on this side, observing how they were followed, prevented it. Gentlern from a slave state had given notice that the colored men, were in the wood about mid-day, and the fact that they were slaves, was taken for granted, "because they had a skin not colored like ours." At all events as the leader has a brother a justice of the peace, about 4 miles in the wood, it offered

a good opportunity for making a speck.

Our good editor of Parkersburgh also complains, "Thei
pursuers were misled by false information; obstacles are
thrown in the way, and signals are made in their presence thrown in the way, and signals are made in their presence, and when answered, they are derisively told they are welcome to search." How very provoking.—Please Mr. Editor let me tell this tale as I have heard it from good authority.

Some time since, after the human chattels began to walk off from Washington bottom, (what a place,) some slave-ht. Idera. or their abettors came over to the Ohio side, about four miles up the Hockhocking, to a man whom they suspected as aiding the flight, and while the larger body statements. ctes as along the light, and while the tare to buy and med the emselves in the situation to typed the culprit, if he ald be get out of the house, being night, one or two who ght at any time have passed for slaves, were additionally squised, and coade to act the part of refugees, asking adee and aid, and in this way they obtained what they supvice and aid, and in this way they obtained what they supposed sufficient kno wledge of the route, and stopping places of those who took that road, to enable them to retake any others who might flee h om their protection; though they failed in one principal object. vis. getting the offender into a situation where they could lynch a free citizen of Ohio, and make their escape to the "o,"d dominion," before the law could reach them. The next part, which left their "peculiar institutions," consisted of the wheelf of one who had gone before, with three small children, accompanied by three men:—now was the time to make a successful pash, that would deter any future "emigrants"—norwait was made, deter any future "emigrants" pursuit was in the haunts of the wood beaten up, until at last ! vertaking their prey: on enquiry, they were told that the egitives had been there, but were pushing for Putnam, at

left them nothing to hope from it, and they return cured, when the justice casting his eyes to the street, saw the constable riding briskly out of town, and informed his customers that unless he was detained, there would be none about three miles from town. A new difficulty now arose— they had no warrant, and the constable had other business which he must do first—what should they do? They were told another constable lived on the other side of town, about two miles; they returned for him. In the mean those at the smoke-house were encountered with new difficulties: the owner began to tear off the roof of the house, so that the slaves might escape, as they supposed; this they forbid, and threatened to shoot him if he persisted. He obtained a warrant for the assault, and the constable having returned was served on them. This was too bad; they swore they would not go and leave the slayes to escape—resistance was vain, but to pacify them the constable opened the smoke-house door, and behold no slaves were there!! They were taken before the justice, and fined. Their insolence was in-tolerable, and their abuse was arrested by a threat to send them to McConnelsville jail. Thus ended this farce, much reaching that place in which they say the devil cannot find one when he gets there!! So much for signals, &c. &c. Your Friend

HORACE NYE. For the Philanthropist Richmond City, Geauga co., Sept. 3d, 1838. PROSCRIPTION:

Anti-Slavery principles, I will briefly relate the proceedings of a Whig Convention held at Chardon, Geauga county, a few days since. In the first place, those towns in which Anti-Slavery principles have taken depest root, and in which there is a majority of Anti-Slavery voters, were very thinly represented; some of them were not represented at all. But there are three towns which are decidedly hostile to Abolitionism: and those three towns were greatly to Abolitionism: and those three towns were greatly over-represented, and sent several more delegates, than was their equitable number, for the express purpose of voting down any candidates that might be tainted with Abolitionism. And so they did; but in order to effect their object, some were obliged to put in two votes for one candidate, and when they came to canvass, they found five more votes than there were delegates. But so intent were they on according to the control of the complishing their designs, that they refused to re-consider the canvass; as in that case the Abolition candidate for State Representative, a man who was well known in the la egislature as an enlightened financier; and even acknow edged by his opponents to be the best man they could elect, were it not, that he was an open, frank, unwavering Abol-tionist, which was a crime in their estimation too great to be tolerated, would have had a majority. After disposing of all abolitionists, in that mean, illegal, cowardly manner, the convention proceeded to choose delegates to a District Convention, to be held at Bloomfield, for the nomination of a candidate to be run for Congress. An Abolitionist was then proposed, as one of the delegates to that Convention and suffice it to say, that he has ever been considered one the most enlightened farmers, and judicious men in the county. But he was guilty of being a friend to the oppressed, consequently he was wholly disqualified, even to be a delegate to a Convention, and was at once voted down in the same illegal, and underhanded manner. Be it rememets. that their opinions were to be the test of elegibility t office, until after the meeting was organized, for if that fact had been divulged; the results would have been very differ-ent, I apprehend. Now sir, what is our duty as Abolitionists? st not quite time that the Abolitionists of Geauga come out and take a decided political stand, against this accurse spirit of oppression—this intolerance of opinion? The position is forced upon us. One of the best and most fit men in the county as a State Representative (acknowledged to be such, even by his opponents) is proscribed for nothing but speech—and free discussion. Do such such proceedings harmonize with the principles of Jefferson? Are they in tution? Do they coincide with Republicanism? Is it not time, Sir, that Abolitionists were awake to their political ermit this Pro Slavery spirit to batter down every landmark of republican friend of fre humanity; make the man who has the moral courage to think for himself, and raise his voice against oppression, incligible to any office simply because he is an advocate of freedom? But the said Abolition Candidate, above refer-red to, had the audacity at the last session of the Ohio Legislature, to raise his voice—yes, he was actually in favor of ameliorating the condition of the free people of color of this State, and offered a resolution, requiring the Auditor of this state to furnish a report exhibiting the amount of money that had been collected of the Black Population—to educate -not their own children (that would be worse than folly but to educate the white children of Ohio-this was his ime—in this he exposed his heresy—and it was enough -What need we further evidence? So down with him —down with him. But these Whigs of Geauga have outdone themselves—and if I am not mistaken, they will find
in the sequel, that their proscriptive spirit will not be sustained at the ballot box.

A SUBSCRIBER [We hope so. Let the Whig Abolitionists of Geaura county ascertain the sentiments of the Van Burer andidate, and if they be favorable to Anti-Slavery, give im their votes. But if both candidates be rotten, le Abolitionists remain aloof. Time will teach politician

Another fact in relation to the choice of a can idate for representation ought to be noticed—and noticed to to the shame and disgrace of Geauga county—it is this although a majority of the Whige of Geauga profess to han intemperance men, yet they hate abolition so much more han intemperance, that they not only disposed of the Anti-Slavery candidate, in the unfair and illiberal manner above-nentioned—but salested in the control of the control o Temperance men, yet they hate abolition so mu d-but selected in his stead, a rum-seller -a mar who retails liquor by the glass, Sundays as well as as other days—and follows the business for a livelihood. When I reflect upon the doings of the Convention, I can hardly beieve that I reside in the enlightened county of Geauga. Shall the voters of Geauga petition their Representative next session, to use his influence to effect such a reform, as Masets and Tennessee? No-for he would o for Distilleries and Groggeries. Besides he is acknowon candidate in point of business talent, and general in-lligence, as can well be imagined.—That fact would of urse be inferred from the manner in which he gains a hood, by retailing spirituous liquors.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, September 18, 1838.

We thank friend BURLEIGH for his kind of er to act as an agent for the Philanthropist, and hall be happy to do him the same favor

A large supply of OLCOTT's LECTURES has st been received. We shall fill out the nume rous orders already forwarded for them, so soon as

We rejoice that readers of anti-slavery works are multiplying in the West. The demand for books is rapidly increasing. This is a good sign. There should be anti-slavery libraries throughout the state. How much might be done in this way by our three hundred societies! We call on these societies to awake. Books must now do the work of Lecturers, and they will do it effectually, if our friends, one and all, will only take hold of the matter vigorously. Come-send in your orders-with the money. Cash payments; this is our rule.

BILLS,-Our publishing agent has for som weeks past been forwarding accounts to subscrib ers, of dues to the Philanthropist. Occasionally a mistake is made, and a bill sent to some punctual "body," who has already cleared off old scores and paid in advance. Such ought not to be offended. Let them acquaint the agent with the mistake, and justice shall be done at once. One subscriber of this kind was so offended at receiving a bill for dues, the kind was so offended at receiving a bill for dues, the save discharged, that he at A man who will grow furious at such a trifle, and restify our errors, we do not wish to number among

Again we say, if any of our subscribers receive what they consider incorrect bills, we pray them to give us the credit of being honest men, and to write to us immediately.

The Publishing Agent has been absent is deferred till the next number.

We had no room last week to call the atention of our readers to the ADMIRABLE LETTER of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to his constituents. His name. however, is the best introduction, and is quite eough to secure attention to whatever comes from his tongue or pen. On the fourth page of to-day's paper we republish the supplement to his celebrated speech on Texas, &c. at the late session. Let

THE WEST INDIES .- We may expect that for two or three years to come, there will be two sets of accounts of "matters and things" in the West Indies. So it was in relation to the working of the apprenticeship system, and so it will be in relation to the results of abolition. The enemies of emancipation will lay hold of every fault of the negro, and magnify it; of every temporary, vexatious inconvenience, and publish it as a specimen of the results of abolition. A large class of political and religious editors in this country will draw all their information exclusively from this source. If some of the negroes turn idlers, this will be retailed as an evidence of the impolicy of emancipation If some of them stand out for higher wages, this will be set down to the account of emancipation .-All the good effects of the act will be unnoticed and unpublished.

On the other hand, the friends of emancipation will give the other side of the picture. From then we shall hear little of the evil, but much of the good. In one thing, however, they will differ from their antagonists. While they proclaim the ood effects of emancipation chiefly, they will not conceal, or deny, that there may be petty vexations and inconveniences.

We do hope, that both the anti-slavery and proslavery press in this country, whether it be reli gious or political, will give the whole truth, publish fair and full reports on both sides of the question, so that the American people may be enabled to judge correctly concerning this important matter. For one, we will try to do our duty in this

Norice. - On the third of next October, ar anti-slavery meeting will be held at West Baltimore. Two clerical gentlemen, Messrs, Stubbs and Boyle, it is expected will be in attendance as

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES .- Look on our first page, and read the accounts of the horrible devastation and ruin produced by Immediate

THE COLONIZATION HERALD is vexed because politionists are so vociferous in their expressions of joy at the recent events in the British Colonies Its editor rejoices with a chastened joy. Aboli tionists never see beyond their noses, but he is philosopher; he reviews the past, he dives deeply into the future, fearful visions flit before him, he fears more than he hopes: he remembers Hayti; he shudders when he thinks of "black lords" and a black empire, terrible struggles, "much bloodshed," extinguished civilization; and vet on the whole he is sanguine enough to believe that the blacks will at length acquire possession "without nuch violence."

We would remind the Herald, that the Suprem Governor of the Universe has not left this earth or its inhabitants without fixed and uniform laws: and that all his attributes are pledged to punish disobedience and reward obedience to them. To do wrong is not only to act wickedly, but foolishly: it is to contend with supreme power and wisdom. To continue in a wrong practice, under the apprehension that evils will follow from its reformation greater than from its continuance, is not to act the philosopher, but, shall we say it, it is to act the fool; for it is to suppose that God has annexed penalties to obedience, and comparative rewards to disobedience. To doubt, when men have abolished an immense system of wrong, and stand in fear lest ceasing to do evil should be productive of more harm than continuing to do evil, betrays shallow philosophy, great ignorance of the laws of the moral world, and a surprising want of faith in God.

We have no fears with regard to the results of Emancipation in the West Indies. If slavery be a wrong action, emancipation is a right one, and the Almighty must approve of it, because it is obedience to his own laws; and he will assuredly follow it with his blessing, if there be any truth in his word.

Colonizationists may bewilder themselves with their so-called philosophy; we shall cling to our

THE INCONVENIENCE OF A CREED .- When facts contradict a man's creed, the man is very apt to contradict facts. In the opinion of the Gradualist and Colonizationist, immediate emancipation is madness; the only safe kind of abolition is that which is gradual and conditional. Unluckily for these speculatists, the facts relating to West India Emancipation frown upon their dogmas. then is to be done? "Must we confess ourselves in the wrong? Nay, verily; we have a creed; and it is true, because we have always believed it so; if it cannot be exactly fitted to facts, facts must be fitted to it." Thus the Colonization Herald speaking of the apprenticeship system, says-

"This system of gradual and conditional ema ons which they were destined to take, and have

These remarks are made in the very teeth of the fact, believed in by the entire British nation,

which had been, he says, discharged, that he at once wrote us an engry letter, containing an abrupt, act so absurdly as not to give us an opportunity to left him no more time for improvement, subjected both parties, and directly calculated to create a deadly hostility between master and slave.

Let us hear a greater man than the Herald-editor. In the British Emancipator for June 6th, during the last week, so that the usual list of receipts by this gentleman, containing strictures on Brougham's course in advocating immediate emacipation. The following extracts are worthy of notice.

"Experience," says his lordship, "has proved that those who were for emancipation without APPRENTICESHIP WERE RIGHT, because it has proved that the negro is capable of industrious habits THE MOMENT YOU MAKE HIM FREE."

Again:-"You JUSTLY term the bargain of 1833 one

which has failed to produce adequate benefit to as to the validity of the claim in a slave case, is the slaves.' But why? Simply because those who made it (if it was a bargain which I deny) believed that the slaves could not with advantage, believes that Congress has the right, but ought or even safety to themselves, be made at once not now, to abolish slavery in the District; has

sition state was agreed to for the benefit of the slaves themselves; and it was reluctantly agreed to, because we believed ERRONEOUSLY, as experience has jury trial ought to be extended to every human since proved, that they were not fit for freedom."

Another extract; and one peculiarly appropriate o the editor of the Colonization Herald, who is fond of citing St. Domingo against us:-

"I cannot, however, in passing, avoid to remark 1838, in proof of the negro's unfitness for immedithe rest, held this doctrine in former times; others dissented from it. But, after the example of Antigua and Bermudas, which the last three years by a jury. have furnished to decide the question forever, can any man believe it possible that a person affecting to reason upon the subject, should revert to the DISPUTED EXPERIENCE OF FORTY YEARS AGO, and detector, as a cheering evidence of the declining shut his eyes to what is NOW INCONTESTIBLY GO-ING ON BEFORE HIS FACE"?

Will the Herald-editor please to answer Lord Brougham's question?

nakes no difference with the slaveholder. He would as soon put "a chain" "with a horse lock" Alabama Beacon:-

alloose county, residing about three miles from Carthage and twenty miles south-east of Tuscaloosa, a white negro ed, and as kinky as any negro, thick lips and flat nose .-He is near-sighted, walks erect, steps high and rather awk-ROUND HIS NECK. He has a scar on his right hand and ward will be given for his detection and confir ail in the state, and \$50 if out of the state.

JAMES R. GREEN. August 23, 1838.

\$500 REWARD FOR A MISSING LETTRE.-Five hundre ollars reward will be paid for the delivery of a letter writen by the Governor of Georgia to Slade, the abolitionist .-It is to be distinctly understood, that said letter is not to be read by the finder, there being certain passages in it that rught not to meet the public eye. Upon delivery or trans nission of said letter to the Executive Department, the above sum will be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not oth rwise appropriated.

So then, Governors too have to pass under the yoke. It is not unlikely, that the letter has foundered at some of the Post Offices. The Governor, we trust, has not committed high treason Still, this thing of corresponding with a notorious abolitionist, looks rather suspicious,-if it be true,

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.—The last two numbers of the Christian Witness, published at Pittsburg, contains the answers of the several candidates for the State Senate, House of Representatives, and Congress, to communications of the Executive Committee of the Western District of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. 'The candidates for the State Senate are JAMES R. McCLINrock, and Thomas WILLIAMS.

The former gentleman avows himself in favor of extending the right of jury trial to all cases in which the "question of personal liberty is to be decided;" opposed to the abridgment of the sacred right of petition, and hostile to the annexation of Texas. In relation to the other questions propounded, respecting, we presume, the right and duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District. he declines giving an answer, because they require much deliberation, are now undergoing discussion by the ablest men of our country, and involve interests and consequences affecting the nation a large; just the reasons why he was desired to give his opinions on the subject.

Thomas Williams denies the right of any class of men to demand pledges from their candidates believes in the entire power of Congress over the question of Slavery in the District, but entertains grave doubts as to the propriety of its exercise at the present time; has never expended much reflection on territorial slavery, but has always been opposed to the undue multiplication of slave-states hesitates not to declare his uncompromising hos tility to the annexation of Texas; regards Patton's gag-resolution as a denial of the right of petition, a right, "existing independently of the Constitution, unquestionable in its nature, and extending far beyond the boundaries not merely of civil freedom, but of the civilized world"; is uncertain about the right of jury trial in slave cases, but thinks that such a ground should be taken, as should intrench neither on the sovereignty of the states, nor the right of slaveholders as guarantied by the Federal Constitution.

R. Biddle, candidate for Congress, has no doubt of the power of Congress to "legislate on the subject" of slavery in the District, but is equally certain that the exercise of the power would be "inexpedient and unwarrantable"; deprecates the agitation of the slavery question on the floor of Congress, but disapproves of Patton's gag; says his course on the Texas question is well known,

WM. A. PENNIMAN, candidate for the General

Assembly, is brief and to the point. He believes the new relations soon to arise between them, was that Congress has the right to abolish slavery in in fact as degrading to the slave as the old system, the District, and would vote in favor of a resolution "instructing our Senators and requesting our him to as many cruelties, was more irritating to Representatives to vote for a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and Territories; has always considered Patton's gag a violation of the Constitution; is opposed to the annexation of Texas; regards the act of Congress excluding the there is published a letter from Lord Brougham to slave from a jury-trial, as unconstitutional, and will Benjamin Smith, M. P., in answer to one written "vote for an act extending" the right to every individual, "in all cases where life and liberty are at stake."

ROBERT CAROTHERS, candidate for the State Legislature, never entertained any doubt as to the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, yet doubts the expediency of its use under present circumstances; in every circumstance of life would exert all his influence in perpetuating the right of petition; is decidedly opposed to the admission of Texas; and where there is any doubt

in favor of a jury trial.

John McDowell, State Legislature candidate. "The tran- always been an advocate of the right of petition; is opposed to the annexation of Texas, "in any form to the Union"; and believes that the right of being, when liberty is at stake.

JOHN SHERIFF believes that Congress has full power to abolish slavery in the District, and that the slave trade there is a disgrace to this nation; has no doubt that Patton's gag-resolution on the prodigious thoughtlessness which could make was an infringement of the right of petition, and you cite St. Domingo against him (Bulwer) in ought to be rescinded; would look on the annexation of Texas as one of the greatest evils that ate freedom. Many abolitionists, myself among could befall the country; and believes that in the case of absconding slaves, where a reasonable doubt exists, that doubt should be determined

We commend the correspondence, containing these questions and answers, to the attention of our neighbor of the Chronicle, the "humbug"activity of abolition.

THE BALLOT BOX A REMEDY FOR NATIONAL CRIMES; A Sermon, entitled the Remedy for Duelling,' by Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D.; applied WHITE MEN SLAVES .- Color, it is certain, to the crime of Slave-holding, by one of his former parishioners.

More than 32 years ago, Dr. Beecher preachround the neck of a white man, as that of a black ed a sermon on Duelling, in which he insisted one. Read the following from a late number of the on the duty of every one to withhold his vote from any person who had been concerned, as \$25 REWARD .- Ranaway from the subscriber in Tus- principal or accessory, in this crime. Recently Mr. Johnson, editor pro. tem. of the Liberator, man about 24 or 25 years of age, white all over, white head- thinking it might be applied to the case of slavery, republished it in that paper, "striking out the word ward. He purchased him last winter from John F. Forest dueling and its correlative terms and phrases, and ward. He purchased him last winter from John F. Forest and George Laws, speculators from North Carolina. He will make for a free state, or for North Carolina; his name is Squire; he had cotton clothes on when he left, no hat nor shoes. He had a CHAIN LOCKED WITH A HORSE-LOCK A- abundant care, however, to guard the reader against attributing to Dr. Beecher, this ap of his arguments. We have to thank our friends in Boston for a copy of this sermon, so applied, which has just been published in pamphlet form. It is not often that one sermon may be made to answer two purposes, so important and yet so dis-

> We would advise all who have any doubts as to the propriety, duty, and importance of political action, on the part of Abolitionists, to get this Sermon. It is published in Boston, by Isnac Knapp, No. 25 Cornhill.

> THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- An Abolitionist, a leading man in the Whig party in one of the upper counties of our State, says:

" In all other respects I much prefer Mr. to Mr. -, but I for one am fully prepared to oppose candidates of the political party with which I have acted heretofore, if necessary to effect a greater good."

This is the right kind of spirit; let it pervade all our Abolitionists, and in two years the representatives of Ohio, both in Congress and the State Legislature, would be decidedly anti-slavery.

"I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN."-Behold the privileges of such citizenship! About two months since, the New Concord Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting in Norwich, twelve miles from Zanesville. Several gentlemen of the mobocracy attended, and manifested due devotion to "Southern brethren," by coarse and disorderly conduct, during the continuance of the meeting, and by pelting the members with eggs, on its adjournment. John Stuart, who had been present at the meeting, as he was walking through the streets the next morning, was violently set upon by a mob, which however he contrived to baffle, until he reached the office of Mr. Verdins, a justice of the peace. The ruffians immediately surrounded the door, uttering bloody threats, and proceeded to kick and abuse the defenceless man in the presence of the magistrate. Mr. Stuart called upon him for protection and redress, but the worthy Justice replied, that he would have nothing to do with the matter! The whole affair was subsequently laid before the Grand Jury for Muskingum county, and though the evidence was conclusive, they refused to find a bill against the assailants. The foregoing facts have been communicated to

as by Mr. Stuart himself. Such are the privileges of American citizenship. ... I am an America citizen." What of that? the mob is your master, Sir; aye, and the master of the magistrate, too.

THE MIAMI COUNTY ANTI-S. SOCIETY WAS OFganized July 10th, by a convention held at the Presbyterian Church in Troy. President, Hurlburt Murray; Secretary, H. H. McCorkle. A manifesto containing an exposition of their object, principles and measures, was issued, and the constitution circulated for subscribers. One hundred and three persons have enrolled their names as

THE PORTAGE COUNTY ANTI-S. SOCIETY held a spirited meeting at Hudson, Aug. 22d, and among other things,

Resolved, That it is the duty of abilitionists so to use the

political party, as to ensure the election of those candidates both in the State and National Legislatures who will go for the repeal of all our laws which are oppressive to our colo

Typanny,-It will be recollected that at the last session of the New York Annual Conference (M. E.) Rev. Mr. True, minister of the M. E. Church John st., New York, was arraigned on the charge of insubordination, &c., found guilty because he had attended an anti-slavery convention, and de posed or suspended from the ministry. In the last Emancipator we observe a letter of his addressed to Mr. Birney, requesting his name to be withdrawn from the Constitution of the Americal Auti-Slavery Society, " in compliance with the decision of the New York Annual Conference." He at the same time avows that his abolition principles are unchanged, but that hereafter whatever he may do in behalf of the slaves, will be in his espaoity as a minister of the M. E. Church, independently of any societies unauthorized by the

Such tyranny on the one hand, and servility on the other deserve to be recorded.

If the M. E. Church may thus fetter the free dom of ministers, why may it not in the same way make slaves of its members ?

VERY HOSPITABLE.—In the estimation of the world we are held accountable for all the infamous laws to which slavery has given birth. Read the following and see what honor the "peculiar institutions of South Carolina are procuring for the

The following paragraph is quoted from the Kingston (Jamaica) Despatch of Aug. 6. It is followed by another contrasting the conduct of the authorities at Charleston with that of the Spanish authorities at Matanzas, in like circumstates the captain, crew and passengers of the Haytien vessel received every attention-and kindness from the Spaniards, although they were not allowed to land. We cannot say that the contrast is particularly gratifying to us as Ameri-

UNITED STATES AND HATTI.-We have been politely favored with a Haytien paper, L'Union de Port au Prince, of the 10th ult., by which it would appear that the republic s highly indignant at the treatment experienced by the crew of a Haytien vessel, which was forced by stress of weather to enter one of the ports of the United States, (Charlest L'Union, after detailing the circumstances that obliged the vessel in question, L'Aribonite, to put into Charleston, remarks—"So soon as she arrived the marks-"So soon as she arrived there, the whole of the erew (Captain allowed to remain) were seized and thrown into prison, where every assistance or comfort was den to our unfortunate mariners, whose incarceration lasted the whole time that the vessel was being repaired. This is an outrage against the Haytien nation. The day may yet come when it will be in our power to cause the name of Haytiens to be respected abroad, and particularly so by our arrogant neighbors. Until that period arrives, however, we have in our hands the means of retaliation. Already, if we judge right ly, a spirit of deep aversion to the Americans man and seems to pervade all classes of our citizens; and so in-dignant do we feel at their conduct toward our countrymen, that we are almost inclined to denounce and hold them up

CONNECTION OF THE NORTH WITH SLAVERY,-A writer in the Emancipator states, that it was calculated that at one time New York merchants held at the South, as security for debts, ten millions of dollars in slave-property. It is also said that the "little city" of Newark, N. J., held last year more than a million of dollars of Southern protest-

Petitions.—Our friends should begin to bestir themselves about petitions. They should meet together and commence efficient measures for circulating them more extensively than ever .late. Some may think it hardly necessary to re-Texas. This is a wrong notion. This "Paradise restored of slavery." as Mr. Adams calls it, is still the object of the slave-holder's longing. This object, which has been pursued for so many years, with such intense desire, by so many crooked ways, at so many hazards, will not be abandoned, because of temporary defeat. The voice of the North must be uttered loudly, and steadily against it, again and again, until the danger be known to

Remember the petitions. Think of the gross affront which has been offered to the free states, by the adoption of Patton's gag, and of the alarming tendencies of such an act of despotic power; and read again John Quincy Adams' letter to his constituents, concerning this infamous resolution. You will need no further stimulus to ACT.

PETITIONS .- During the last session, probably about 600,000 signatures to Anti-Slavery and Anti-Texas peti-tions, were laid on the table of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, Besides those, several hundred thou was highly auspicious. Slavery trembled to its base under those multitudinous blows. Shall they be repeated? and in quadrupled numbers? Then is it high time the work of procuring signatures had commenced. The states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, who have taken the management of the cause into their own hands, will, no doubt, take prompt ient measures to secore this result. We carr entreat the other states to commence the work without de-lay. What I when the glorious fruits of the persevering exercise of the right of petition, are just ripening into lux riant profusion in the islands of the Carribbean sea, shall a int, and cast away this mighty instru Illinois, immediately commence the work of circulating pet tions to the National and State Legislatures. In less tha three months, Congress will convene. A million of signa ures (and they can easily be obtained) should be presented halls on the first petition day. Shall it be done?

THE EDITOR OF THE DELPHI ORACLE believes or is bound to believe, that a majority has a right py? Would you do a benefit to the horse or the oz by give to pass an act, making every man, woman and child of a minority, a domestic slave. "That's false," Do you say so ? Why, did you not dehounce Mr. Shinn's communication, entitled "Tenlencies of Democracy", as " a bold, outrageous attack on the principles" of our government, because he denied that a majority had a right to do just what it pleased? If you denounce him for this, then you claim for the majority such a right; and consequently, to be consistent, must acknowledge that it has a right to make slaves of you and your family. But, if you deny such a right to make slaves of you and your family. But, if you deny such a right to make slaves of you and your family. But, if you deny such a right to make slaves of you and your family. cause he denied that a majority had a right to do your family. But, if you deny such a power to the majority, then you place yourself on Mr.

The majority, then you place yourself on Mr.

The majority, then you place yourself on Mr.

The majority is the class of females who set little value on chastity nn's ground, and all your talk about this gendeman's alarming heresies, and bold attacks, and ontempt of the Democracy, is mere idle wind.

of his majesty, the people, must, of course, be patriotism. Since then this humble servant of the people is so desirous of manifesting his hot devotion to their interests, we call his attention to what has hitherto escaped his watchful eye.

Slaveholding Republicanism. "It is impossible to make heroes out of men wh

"We believe the servitude which prevails in the far preferable to that of the North, or in Europe. Slavery will exist in all communities. There is a class which may be nominally free, but they will be cirtually slaves."—Mississippian, July 6, 1838.

"Phose who depend on their daily labor for their daily subsistence can never enter into political affairs; they never lo; never will; never can,"—W. B. Leigh, of Va., in

"A laboring people, "bleached or unbleached," are a dan-erous element of the body politic"—"Slavery is the corner tone of our republican edifice."—Gov. McDuffe, Message,

What thinkest thou friend Oracle? Which the greater enemy to the people, a class of men, who, like the abolitionists, hold that personal rights are so sacred that they cannot be alienated by the ction of any majority; or a class of men, who like the great organ of the Democracy, and your slave-holding friends, speak contemptuously of laboring men, and declare that they must, will, and should be slaves, in every community? Did you never hear of these doctrines before? How happens it that heresies so odious should have escaped your democratic eye? The secret of your nduct is easily told :- Your zeal for democracy is spurious, you hate abolitionists more than you regard the people's rights. Cease forever your blustering about democracy, until you can muster ourage enough to rebuke such doctrines as we have noticed above-doctrines that war eternally against that democracy which you profess to reverence and defend.

A HINT TO OUR LYNX-EYED OPPONENTS .- The onductors of the religious and political press generally, are lynx-eved to the heresies of Abolitionists. Let any of our agents broach a doctrine, at war with the common belief, and no matter how insignificant it is, it is at once dragged forth before the public, held up in the most odious light, and fastened upon Abolitionists, as a mass. Thus all of us have been denounced, by turns, as loco-focos in religion and politics, anti-clergy, anti-Sabbath, anti-christian, infidel zealots, haters of the Union &c. &c. We wish to divert a portion of the indignation of our zealous opponents into a new chan-

nel. They would think themselves wronged, should we impute their zeal against us to any other cause than a sincere love of truth. Ah, yes; this it is that makes them so busy in dragging our faults, to the light;-they would have us punished for the public good. They are set for the defence of republicanism; they watch for their country's welare. Answer us then one question:-Is it not strange, that while you, the health officers of our republic, are most scrupulous to keep in quarantine every notion suspected of the slightest taint of abolition, you should suffer the most abhorred bominations of slavery to land unquestioned, and wander abroad over our free soil, without taking a single measure to counteract their pestiferous influences? And yet such is the fact. The most atrocious dogmas in religion and politics are advocated in the South and sent abroad on the wings of the wind, all through the land, while these conservators of the public virtue, these defenders of the purity of our institutions, whose tongues are ever ready to wag should an abolitionist say but. "boo"! utter not a single note of rebuke or warning. We humbly pray our defenders of the faith The business ought not to be put off till it is too in religion and politics at the North, to be consistent in their dispensations of censure, and pour o the promulgators of such notions as the following. Chancellor Harper of Charleston, South Carolina, has recently issued a defence of Slavery, which is spoken of at the South, as being entirely conclu-

> The Superior Has a Right to Enslave His Inferior.

ate number of the Pennsylvania Freeman.

"It is the order of nature and of GOD, that the being of superior faculties and knowledge, and therefore of superior ower, should control and DISPOSE OF THOSE who are INFE-RIOR. It is as much in the ORDER OF NATURE, that men should enslave each other as that other animals should PRET UPON EACH OTHER.

Power of Punishment. "If the state of Slavery is to exist at all, the master must have and ought to have such power of punishment as will compel them to perform the duties of their station. And is not this for their advantage as well as his? No human beng can be contented, who does not perform the duties of his

High Moral and Intellectual Culture, not Design ed by the Creator for the Many. "The Creator did not intend that every individual hinan being should be highly cultivated, morally and intelle than being should be highly contracted, morally and intellec-tually, for as we have seen, he has imposed conditions on society which would render this impossible. There must be general mediocrity, or the highest cultivation must exist along with ignerance, vice, and degradation. But is there in the ASGREGATE OF SOCIETY, less opportunity for intellec-

No Injury Done to Laborers by Forbidding to

them Education. "Odium has been cast upon our legislation on acc s forbidding the elements of education to be communicated. Slaves. But in truth what injury is done to them by this! He who works during the day with his hands, does not read in intervals of leisure for his amusement, or the improvement of his mind—or the exceptions are so very rare, as scarcely to need the being provided for."

Mere Laborer, Unfitted for his Station, and Rendered Unhappy by an Educated Understanding and Fine Feelings.

"Is it not better that the character and intellect of the it ing him a cultivated understanding or fine feelings? So far as the mere laborer has the pride, the knowledge, or the aspi actions of a freeman, he is unfitted for his situation, and must doubly feel its infelicity. If there are sordid, servile, and laborious offices to be performed, is it not better that there should be sordid, servile, and laborious beings to per-

The Safeguard of Chastity.

and afford easy gratification to the hot passions of men. Page 26 houseness same it states a valuable same

But, you would be a patriot; you are one of the people: you affect deep resentment at what you consider an affront to their majesty. This is not remarkable. To kiss the great toe of a king must be regarded as loyalty; to kiss the great toe of a king duction of greater evil. But evil is micident to every condition of society, and, as I have said, we have only to consider in which institution it most predominates."

r in which institution it most predominates."

A Slaveholder's Ideas Concerning Purity. On page 28, speaking of the slave-girl who, without th anction of marriage, becomes a mother, the Chancellor

mpaired her character, or lowered her station in society; sh has done no great injury to herself or any other human being has done no great injury to nersell or any other numer being. Her offspring is not a burden, but an acquisition of usen owner; his support is provided for, and he is brought up to usefulness; if the fruit of intercourse with a freeman, his condition is, perhaps, raised somewhat above that of his mother. Under these circumstances, with imperient knowners, and the condition is the condition of the condition of the condition is the condition of th where, can it be matter of surprise that she should so of yield to the temptation? Is not the evil less in itself in reference to society—much less in the sight of God man. As was said of theft—the want of chastity, which ong females of other countries, is sometimes vice, someimes crime—among the free of our own, much more aggra-ated; among slaves hardly deserves a harsher term than that

The Chancellor states that there are few or no white pros utes at the South, and after penning a high and, we hope, served culogium upon the white females of South Caroli "And can it be doubted, that this purity is caused by, and

n compensation for the evils resulting from the

It is mostly the warm passions of youth, which give rise to licentious intercourse. But I do not hesitate to say, that the intercourse which takes place with enslaved females, is less depraying in its effects, than when it is carried on with females of their own caste. In the first place, as like attract like, that which is unlike repels; and though the strengt of passion be sufficient to overcome the repulsion, still the attraction is less. He feels that he is connecting himsel with one of an inferior and servile caste, and that there isomething of degradation in the act. The intercourse is ate, and is less likely to receive any taint from her habits and

THE DISSEMINATOR, published at New Harmony, Ia. has furnished large, and very faithful accounts of West India Emancipation. The editor also has given it a prominent notice under his editerial head, expressive of deep interest in this triumph of justice. He justly remarks that "it will be a matter of astonishment with posterity that the most remarkable event in the age in which we live, should be disowned by the general consent of the political press"; and, he might have added, of the religious press too.

The Disseminator, we believe, is considered unfavorable to Christianity.

THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, so far as we have seen, has not noticed this great event in the West Indies, with the slightest indication of interest; and the selected intelligence it has furnished, has been very unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding, this emancipation of more thana half-million of human beings is the most astonishing evidence furnished by the nineteenth century, of the meliorating influences of the christian religion .-Besides, a vast field of missionary labor is now for the first time fully opened. The Western Christian Advocate! where are its songs of rejoicing?

The Advocate is a christian paper, an evangelical paper, a methodist paper. The Disseminator, it would style an infidel paper.

What, we seriously ask, must be the effect on the mind disposed to skepticism, of this cold-blood ed indifference of the religious press to an event of such profound interest to the human family, and so gloriously illustrative of the grand principles of the religion of Jesus Christ?

The latest intelligence from the West Indies we have seen in the Christian Advocate, is the following, taken from the New York Star, a pro-slavery paper that copies from the slavery portion of the press in the West Indies, and supplies the pro-slavery sub-editors of this country.

FROM BERMUDA-EFFECTS OF THE TOTAL ABOLITION town, where they were vagabonding. The apprenticeship system seems to be generally abandoned, or about to be, from the vexatious interpositions of stipendary magnistrates, and the canting, meddling emissaries from home. Demarra and Trinidad, therefore, would also go for total abolition, as are. The French government had a commission at Cayenne, where the negroes, of course, are restless and wish also sive. The subjoined extracts we find quoted in a have to adopt the same policy, in respect to Cuba,

> QUESTIONING CANDIDATES .- The candidates for Congress in this District have lately been questioned, and their answers, we presume, have been already given. Owing to several circumstances, we are unable to publish the result in this week's paper. They will be published time enough, however, we presume, to guide the action of our friends.

> THE INDIANA STATE CONVENTION met on last Wednesday, according to appointment .-The meeting was one of deep interest and important results. The number of delegates in attendance was considerable, and the audience large. Want of room obliges us to defer an account of the proceedings till our next number.

An Address to the People of the Southern and South-Western States,-copied from the Charleston Mercury, is published in the last Alabama Beacon. It is an important article, but the notice of it we had prepared for this number we must lay over for want of room till next week.

PITTSBURG CONFERENCE. - A few numbers since ve took occasion to animadvert on certain resolutions, passed, as we supposed, at the last session of this body. The editor of the Pittsburg Conference Journal chuckles over the fact which had escaped the "sage editor of the Philanthropist," that one of those resolutions was passed not at "the last Conference, but at the Conference previous."-We copied them as we found them from a paper in this state, the name of which we now forget, but in which it was stated that they were all adopted at the last Conference. It is a matter of no mo-

The editor of the Journal concludes his article about it by saying-

"While we are allowed to speak for the Pitt ference, we will take it upon us to say that it will neither for yor slavery on the one hand, nor the ultraism of abolition o the other. We cannot approve of slavery—taking part in abolition measures is incompatible with our duties as Meth

The editor, we dare say, is a very harmless man Neither slavery nor abolition has much to fear at

We have several communications on hand, re served for the next number.

ing news from Belmont. He informs us that on the 18th of August the abolitionists there held a "noble county Convention." passed resolutions, took measures to question can dilates, &c. "It was the cap-sheaf of all the meetings we have ever had in this county-was more numerously atten ed than either of our much labored Whig or Democratic Con

THE ILLINOIS ANTI-SLIVERY CONVENTION will be held on the 1st of October at Peoria. Our friend Lundy is now on the 1st of October at Peoria. Our friend Lundy is now on the 1st of October at Peoria. We hope they may have a flounder out of the difficulty, the falsificator

ral power, to give unity and force to their action.

GREAT OBJECT OF SOUTHERN AMBITION .- One The wise men among them, having been at their wit's end for a quarter of a century, to know why the North should advance so much more rapidly in wealth and population than the South, have at length arrived at the con hat the difference is chiefly owing to the fact that the former carries on a direct trade with Europe, while the latter doe not. This is the "touch of Midne," that transmutes ever thing into gold. What then shall slaveholders do! Get m a Direct Trade with Europe; not only plant, but be their own merchants, insurers, seamen, wharfingers, and all; emancipate themselves from their commercial vassalage the North, and establish their complete independence on a "firm basis" forever; -so as to be prepared "for the worst that

may happen." QUERY:- Where are the men to come from, to carry or these complicated operations, this commercial drudgery!-And whence the enterprize, activity, tact, daring, thrift, ndispensible to the growth of commercial power? Will the chivalry and slavery of the South supply these requisites?

In the last Alabama Beacon, we notice an advertiseme Messra. Fontaine and Prince, announcing their deter nation to remove to Liverpool, and establish a house there for the transaction of a General Commission Business. We subjoin the concluding paragraph. It is a fair specimen of the increasing jealousy with which the South regards the prosperity of the North. When will this slavery-cursed ortion of our country quit dreaming, and awake to the true ecret of her comparative weakness? When will she learn that slavery, by wasting the soil, destroying thrift and enterprize, enervating character, disgracing labor, obstructing po pulation, and eating out the middle class of society, doe more, infinitely more, to shut up the resources of the South, and cripple its energies, than all other causes combined!

Here is the extract referred to:-"It is well known, that nearly all of the American Houses (as they are called) in England, have their Interests identified with the North. Will they favor a Direct Trade between the South and Europe! We judge not. Well, what is to be done, in order to break up the old channels of trade, and direct them into new ones! "Ameri-can Houses" must be built up in England, whose feelings and interests are identified with the South. But after all, unless the Banks come to the aid of individual enterprize, othing can—nothing will be gained by our efforts at eman-pation. We shall continue bound, hand and foot, to the forth, as heretofore, Sooner or later, however, the South the dictate of prudence to prepare for the worst that may happen. We must act for ourselves, in our own way—not in-terfering with others, nor suffering them to interfere with us from which it cannot be removed by any extraneous power over our resources.

BENJAMIN B. FONTAINE, THOMAS M. C. PRINCE."

CAUTION.—The Emancipator very seasonably warns the ountry against the one-sided reports of a certain portion of he newspaper press in New York, concerning West India Emancipation. It would seem that some of the commercial papers of that city are in the habit of suppressing all intelligence in any degree favorable to abolitionism, and of retailing the dark predictions and scurrilous slanders of a certain paper in Jamaica, called the JAMAICA DESPATCH.

From this source originally, we believe, came the news which the Western Christian Advocate chose to publish, in preference to more favorable accounts from less question

The following extracts from the Despatch, which we find in the Emancipator, will show how little confidence can be

> From the Jamaica Despatch of July 30th. JACKASSES.

placed in the representations of such a paper.

March of Intellect.

It will hardly be believed, but we can words for it as an absolute fact, that a proprietor of St. Andrews has been lately applied to in his magisterial capacity by several ap-

their ignorance, and speculated to some advantage in their braying stock, by persuading them that the freedom extend-ed to the long-eared quadrupeds. They, poor devils, think-ing that it would be very annoying to have the Jackmar-asses kicking their heels about their premises to the great danger of pickanninies, &c., and without a competent ma gistracy to restrain them, sold cheap, and the knowing one have possessed themselves of their Jerusalem ponies,

From the same of Aug. 9.

We were particularly struck on reading the advertisement in our yesterday's paper, setting forth the loss of a "Black She Ass." The peculiar colored animal stolen at the particular time stated, looks very suspicious. What the poor Mob Devils obliged to steal their sister brute, the purpose of exercising their disgraceful tomfoolery Certes it is. None of them have a Donkey of their own

But not content with abusing the colored people, he has et himself to work to vilify the character of Wilnerrouge We copy from the same date as the last, POLITICAL CONDUCT OF WILBERFORGS.

way. The countless but complicated abuses under his perhaps from custom he could not see them. He voted for he Com Laws (he was a landowner himself,) with caring for their effects.

"See, left but life enough and breathing room,

The hunger and the hope of life to feel, Yon pale mechanic bending o'er his loom, And childhood's self as at Ixion's wheel,

From morn till midnight task'd to earn his little meal,"
was hardly a sight that shocked him, for he was "notiv and to the manner born." But the blacks were a long way off; the distant misery filled his mind, for he saw it exaggerated by haze, and without the countervailing circum stances of custom, nature, and obtuseness, which act as drawbacks; he had also a strong party to back him in his drawbacks; he had also a strong party to back it advocacy, and at first no opposition to encounter amongs his friends and compeers: for Pitt, Fox, and Burke all spoke and voted with him, from the very beginning. The same mental defect is visible in his management of the question He did not comprehend the nature or see to the Negro Slavery; so he prescribed for symptoms. First o all, the abolition of the British trade was the grand panacea that made matters no better as regarded the treatment of the slaves in the Colonies, and he became an abolitionist the middle passage is roade worse, and then he tried to wheedle Government to wheedle Foreign Governments to put an end to it, without effect. Allowing for the growing numanity of the age; it may be questioned whether the nor race has benefited much by the efforts of Wilberford He has turned an open trade, capable of regulation into a illicit intercourse, which cannot admit of it, and aggravates the horrors af the voyage; whilst whatever discouragemen has been given to cultivation in our own colonies.—which an honest Government could have controlled,—has been the cause of fresh improvements in other countries, over which we have no control whatever. Even what he did h narraged weakly. His able coadjutor and brother-in-law Mr. Stephen, quickly saw through the hollowness of Ministerial professions, and urged Wilberforce to cease finessing and coquetting with great men, and throw himself wholly upon the public. This however, Mr. Stephen could

The fabrications of the Despatch, it seems, do not esca the vigilance of its cotemporaries. The Jamaica Morning Journal of the 9th and 10th of August; says,-

"The Despatch has been most unfortunate in its illustra-tion of what it terms the 'irregularities that are at present so very common in the country." It could not have stumbled by any possibility upon an example which more completely overturned the argument it was intended to support. The fact of the people having behaved in the manner stated is not only flatly contradicted, but the Receiver comes forward in person to do justice to them for their conduct in times in person to do justice to them for their conduct in times past. How annoying this! And yet, not more so than deserved. Had the conductor of the paper in question taken the least pains to satisfy himself of the correctness of the information he had received, he would have avoided a most mortifying exposure. And why was the statement put forth with so much pomp? Merely if the writer is to be believed, because he wished to convict his brother journalists of laying favorable assessment of the usanner in which the ing too favorable a statement of the manner in which the sointed. The remedy has been quickly and energians, the blied, and judging by the degree of truth exhibited in this Ancon, and Chorills were off the interpretation of the control of the

To the Elitor of the Morning Journal; Sir-I beg you will contradict the statem out forth in this morning's Despatch, relative to the conduct of the people of Airy Castle, no suc event having occurred as therein stated beyond th mere act of their leaving the field on Monday .-

The men went to work yesterday, and are at work to-day, which at a moment like the present, speaks sufficient to entitle them to every com-

I may be permitted to add, that the conduct he whole Estate, during the three and a half years they have been under my charge, has been such as meet my entire approval, having cheerfull ielded their time when called upon, and done al n their power to further the well-being of the

I am Sir, your very ob't Ser't, JAMES COCKBURN. Kingston, Aug. 8, 1838.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONVENTION—ENANCIPATOR. The Emancipator, commenting on the Anti-Slavery Resolu tion passed by the late New School Convention in this city

"We regret to learn that Dr. Beecher did not vote for The Emancipator will please state, that Dr. Beecher w

essarily absent on important business, when the vote the resolution was taken. If he had been present, it is wel understood, that he would have voted for the resolution We make this statement on the authority of members of the

> SUMMARY: FOREIGN.

Nine days later from England. By the arrival last evening of the packet ship South Amer ica, Capt. Barstow, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th ultimo, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have re-ceived London papers to the 2d of August and Liverpool papers to the day of sailing.

ENGLAND. The news from England is of very partial interest. The

following is a specimen:
The London Times has been elegantly hoaxed by the grand Russian plan for the partition of France, It turns out to have been the hypothetical project of a geoprapher published ten years ago, at Paris, Our friend of the Star will be horrified at learning that

Mr. John Van Buren dined again with the Queen on the 25th of July. He shared the honor, however, with some 70 or 80 personages, including all the extraordinary ambas-sadors and resident ministers, and a large bevy of Dukes, Earls, Duchesses, Countesses and commoners,

In the N. York Commercial Advertiser there are two or three columns of proceedings in parliament, which we intend to publish in to-morrow's Gazette. Commercial intelligence

is given under the appropriate head.

The celebration of the "three days in July" had passed off without any disturbance, but with a very considerable unfavorable. The only interruption of tranquility was or Saturday, the 28th, when some young men were arrested for delivering republican orations at the graves of the persons who fell in the revolution of 1830. Their arrest was not Mademoiselle Grouvelle, who was concerned with Huber

in the last plot against the King, has been removed to the prison of Clairvaux, in consequence of having written a fu-rious and foolish letter, going the whole length of assassination, insurrection, &c. proper person to be left among the prisoners of the capital surrounded by her friends and admirers.

The Duc de Nemours had gone to join the camp at Lunc-ille. The confinement of the Duchess of Orleans was Cours Authentque.—Paris, July 31.—Five per cents. 11f 30c 35c; four per cents, 103f 50c; three per cents, 80f

Bounss, July 31.—Half past three o'clock P. M. Last prices.—Five per cents, 111f 30c; three per cents, 90f 90c. PORTUGAL. speak of fresh disturbance among the National Guard, and f new attempts at revolution

We do not find that there has been any more fighting .-Reports were current that Espartero has resigned or would resign the command, but we cannot discover any good authority for the rumor.

There was much talk also of a change of ministry, but this appears to have subsided. The rumor was at one time that General Tacon, late Governor of Cuba, would succeed Count Ofalia as President of the Cabinet.

Another report was that the Moderades were proposing to take the Regency from Queen Christina, and place it in the hands of a committee, with M. Mertinez de la Rosa for

A letter from Odessa, given by the Courier Francais, states, on the authority of Armenian merchants trading between Trebisond and Persia, that an order had been received in Teheran for all the English, French and other European esidents to quit the kingdom without delay.

Russia has assembled troops on both banks of the Caspian, which would speedily be sent to the assistance of the Schah of Persia, should he apply for aid. Another battery of Artillery had been furnished him by the Czar, and all the Russian and all the Russian articles. sian engineer officers scattered over the country, had been directed to repair to the royal camp.
The Emperor and Empress of Russia reached Toplitz on the evening of the 19th July. Prince Metternich and Chancellor Nesselrode had arrived in that city on the 17th,

Oth. All the Polish residents had left Toplitz, General Skrzynecki had returned to Prague.

Skrzynecki had returned to I tagged.

The Russian journals lately announced that a great fire had happened on the 15th June at Riajat, the capital of a district in the Government of the Riazan. The official details published in the Northern Bee say that 385 houses in five villable in the Northern Bee say that 385 houses in five villab ages near the town were destroyed, and three wooden ho f Odessa states, that from the 1st of January to the 1st of had been exported from that place: the value of foreign goods imported was 8,375,115 rubles. 347 ships from for eign countries had arrived, and 239 sailed .- German Jour

Le Commerce publishes a letter, dated Alexandria the 6th July, announcing that frequent conferences have recentlaken place between the Pasha, and the consuls of England France and Russia; and that a few days previous Mahomet Ali was so enraged by a communication from these diplo-matists, that he declared before his whole court that he would proclaim his independence in spite of the Sultan and the claim his independence in spite of the Sultan and the opean powers, and that the sword with which he had quered Egypt, would secure its possession to his descen-

The same letter mentions that the disturbances in the

The same letter mentions that the disturbances in the Hedjaz had been totally appeased, that the Egyptian troops had been ordered to evacuate the province, and that 27,000 men of that army, had already returned to Cairo.

A letter from Alexandria of the 6th July informs us that the Egyptian fleet, consisting of eight sail of the line, four frigates, four brigs, and a steam vessel, are preparing to put to sea. The report was, that the Pasia was resolved to assert his independence. Two Arabs, accused of having caused the fire at Cai

have been executed. An officer and thirteen soldiers, had been shot. They were in charge of a man-of-war cently burnt in Alexandria.—German Paper.

A letter from Cairo, in the Allgemeine Zeitung, says t

ted to be an impregnable fortress. The price supposed to be paid is said to be a perpetual annuity of £1500 to the

W, that the United expected to sail from Valparaise for Peri in

At the date of the last account from Peru, be Was also very dull.

The United States ship of the line North Carolina and U.

S. schooner Enterprise, were at Callso on the 20th May.

The United States sloop of war Lexington was daily expected at Valparaiso on the 5th June. By the ship John W. Carter, at New York from Jaadvices from the Pacific to the last of July have been

maics, advices from the Pacific to the last of sur-received.

The U. S. ship North Carolina was at Callao, in The U. S. ship North Carolina was at Callao, in The Palmouth had sailed from Yslay, having Mr. Hodgson on board as passenger, with the treaty entered into between the Pera Bolivian Confederation and the U. S. for its ratfication by GeneSanta Cruz. The Lexington was at Cullac

The Chilian squadron, consisting of seven vessels was off Callae. The blockade had not been carried into effect aminst Peru. Balt. American.

Indians and Gene Gaines.

Major General Gaines left this city on Saturday evening last with all the troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, for Fort Leavenworth. From thence, it is the intention of the General to proceed to the Illinois river, in the Indian territo-Sr. Louis, Sept. 5. ry, to attend to the council to be holden in the Cherokee council house. He will be accompanied by the Dragoun New stationed at Fort Leavenworth. There is no doubt ut the presence of this aimed force, at the assembling he council, will have a most salutary effect upon the trib the council, will have a most salutary effect upon the tribes, who may be present. The object of the Cherokees in collecting all the tribes in conneits is very generally believed, by those familiar with the Indians, to be for the purpose of by those familiar with the andians, to be for the purpose of war; and is very similar to the course persued by Treemesh and his brother prior to the last war. Those familiar with the Indian character say, that the kind of wampum sent with the messenger to each tribe, is indicative of their intentions. The promptness of the movement on the part of Gen, Gaines will however, we believe repress any present attempt at hostilities .- Republican.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

Flour	\$5 50 to 5 56 per bbl.
Wheat,	93 c. per bash
reactorn, a blue was	trate of the of the 40 confirmation hand
hear Oats, hope Mose on	le - 31 to 37 c
orr Haywan abronin	\$10 to 12 per ton. 03 and 10
	12 to 15 c, per lb,
. Conee, Rio, .	14 to 14 1-2 per th.
" Havanna,	14 to 14 1-2 per lb.
Tea, G. P.	80 to 85
orne ho.qmls of arek-	80 to 85
Same Y. H.	50 to 55
Sugar, N. O. hhd,	10 1-2 to 11 1-2 " per lb.
" Loaf,	Li 17 to 18 stresilaria a vo riodi.
. Ontidica, np.	37 to 40
md,	12 to 13 lo rove mil out la
Principal to dp.	10 1-2 to 11 1-2 "
	7 12 1-2 to 15 " Cay
Cheese,	19 to 10 not made abstratorans
Rice, I mai daid	no tione at anizes wil boundar"
Salt,	62 1-2 to 68 3-4 per bush.
Coal,	12 1-2 to 14
PORK, Mess,	\$20
	il \$21 satish take not see district
Shoulders, A.	7 to 7 1-2 man of net to tout
Bacon,	6 1-2 to 7 mer teamping of means
Sides,	10 to 10 1-2
Hams,	Deit note what are no amoba
Lard,	9 to 10 lb.
NAILS,	6 c. to 10 per lb.

NOTICES. IMPORTANT TO ABOLITION SOCIETIES AND LECTURERS

To all who wish to know what pure orthodox abolitionism is and who wish to be armed from head to foot with the whole panoply of abolition facts, arguments, illustrations, answers to objections, showing a thorough knowledge of slavery, slave-laws, Biblical principles, common law, and common sense:-

Procure by all means "OLCOTT'S LEC-TURES ON SLAVERY AND AROLUTIONS ntended for all inquirers after truth, for abolition tecturers, and to be read in abolition meetings, where lecturers cannot be procured.

Mr. Occorr is a distinguised lawyer is District Attorney for Medina Co., O. His book give abundant and striking evidence of a long and thorough acquaintance with history, the sacred scriptures, and common law. It exhibits uncommon tact, ingenuity, and originality-and contains more reading matter than any anti-slavery book heretofore sold in the West, -and all for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our societies will hasten to procure one or more copies for circulation in their respective vicinities, and that individuals who can purchase, will do so for the good of their neighbors They can be had in any quantities of Mr. Olcott, Medina, Medina Co., O., or at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

MANON EDUCATION. THE MISS BLACKWELLS having been engaged in some to the principal schools in the eastern states, propose establish-ing a seminary for young ladies, in Cincinnati, to be con-ducted on similar principles. Their object will be to unite the highest intellectual attainments with a due attention to the formation of manners, and the elegant accomplishments which constitute a finished female education. They indulge the confident hope that by unremitting attention to the moral, intellectual and religious improvement of those committed to their care, they may give entire satisfaction to those parents who may entrust them with the charge of their chile The school will open on Monday, September 3, 1838, East Third street, between Lawrence and Pike. References—J. L. Wilson, D. D., S. D. Gross, M. D., W.

MISS BLACK WELL would inform her friends and the pul c, that she is ready to give lessons in Music and Sin tended her instructions that she will be able to satisfy the expectations of those who may favor her with their put

Parker, M. D., S. J. Browne, Esq., Thos. Emery, Esq., H. Miller, Esq., J. C. Vaughan, Esq.

A supply of Music and of very superior Instrum Stodart & Co., New York, will be constantly on hand at her residence, East Third street, between Lawrence and Pike

N. B. A very good second hand Piano for sale. Cincinnati, Sept. 18, 1838.

NEW BOOKS. AND PAMPHLETS

Just arrived from New York, and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Stavery office. Thome & Kimball's Journal, or Em

West Indies—bound—and in the chesp form.

Elizabeth Margaret Chandler's Poems and Proceedings of the Corner of the

Fifth Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Wesley's Thoughts upon Slavery, a noble into the hands of pro-slavery and apostate Methodis idolize the NAME of John Wesley, while they see

spirit and vilify his principles.

Observations on a living and effectual Testimeny Slavery, introduced with some remarks upon excess perfluity. Recommended to the consideration of the ty of Friends, by David Irish.

Self-Justification Self-Condemned, a dialogue.

Self-Justification of the South—with a Plan for Abolistonian Exposed," Convected, by a Physic formerly resident of the South—with a Plan for Abolisthe Am. Anti-Slavery Soc. and its auxiliaries, by a Technology

We hasten to lay before our readers the Supple ment sppended by Mr. Adams to the publication of his late celebrated speech. This is our apology for omitting the usual quantity of miscellaneous

In the National Intelligencer of the 21st of July, 1838, there was published a letter to the editors from Colonel Benjamin C. Howard, chairman of the late Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which is annexed the letter from himself to Wm. S. Futton, Esq., inquiring whether he had received the letter from the late President Andrew Jackson, of December 10, 1830, which had been read by me in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Fulton's answer acknowledging that he had received that letter some time in the month of January, 1831.— These last two letters Mr. Howard put into my hands, with a request that I would communicate them to the House, which I should have done had I been permitted to address the House again on that subject after receiving them. They are now republished, together with the letter from Colonel Howard to the editors of the National Intelligencer, as forming a natural supplement to that unfinished To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:-

Your paper of this morning (July 19th) announces that you have finished Mr. Adams's speech, which occupied so many morning hours, as you say that "Mr. Adams, without concluding his remarks, resumed his seat. The subject, of course, ies over until the next session, Mr. Adams being entitled to the floor."

My purpose at present is not to complain that no number of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had an opportunity of replying to the numerous and heavy charges which Mr. Adams brought against that committee, nor to state what would have been the substance of my defence of myself and the rest of the committee, if a few moments could have been found, under the rules of the House, for that purpose. 'To Mr. Adams's complaints of having suffered under the operation of what he calls the "gag law," when at that very time he was attacking the committee, day after day, without a chance being afforded to them of uttering a syllable in their own vindication, I would reply in the language of the Emperor of Mexico, who was stretched by the Spanish commander upon a bed of burning coals, with one of his companions, whose cries and complaints were loud, and whom the Emperor rebuked by saying, "Do you think that I lie here upon a bed of roses?"

Passing by the many errors contained in this speech, as far as it relates to the opinions and conduct of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I only mean to request you to publish the two enclosed letters. I placed them in the possession of Mr. Adams on the day when his speech ceased, with a request that he would read them when he resumed the floor. I believe he would have done so, but on Monday, the last day of the session, the Speakor of the House decided that it was not in order for the discussion to continue.

On the preceding Saturday, Mr. Adams read a onfidential letter of Gen. Jackson to the Hon. Wm. S. Fulton, then Secretary of Arkansas, and dwelt much upon his belief that, although written, it was never sent. He is reported to have

" Is it not demonstrative proof of that duplicity which pervaded every part of the course of the late Administration in regard to Mexico, that there does exist such an autograph letter of the late President, and that, so far as it appears, it was never sent? If it was sent, the persons are living who

can prove it," &c.
Having obtained from Mr. Adams the letter which he read, I enclosed it to Gov. Fulton, (now Senate of the United States received the answer which I send to you. inquired upon the floor of the House how the letter came into the possession of Mr. Adams, I understood him to reply that, if the House, by a vote, would call for the information, he would cheerfully give it. But from that moment until the end of the session, there was no opportunity of moving for a vote of the House, nor do I know that I would have renewed the inquiry in that way, if there had been a propitious moment. When you say, therefore, that "Mr. H. did not put the question," I beg that it may be understood that I conidered a reference to "a vote of the House" by Mr. Adams, as putting it out of my power to press the question further, and not from a disinclination to learn how the "strictly confidential" letters of Gen. Jackson, or any other man, came to be read in the House, and then printed.

Respectfully yours, BENJ. C. HOWARD.

House of Representatives, Sir: The enclosed letter was read by Adams in the course of his speech this morning. and I understood him to say that it was not sent. As the inference which may be drawn from this vill probably be, that General Jackson did not seriously entertain, or intend to act upon, the princi-ples avowed in this letter, may I ask you to say whether or not you received the original, of which the enclosed is a copy?

Respectfully yours, BENJ. C. HOWARD. Hon. Wm. S. FULTON.

SENATE CHAMBER. Sin: I have this moment received yours of this date, and for answer have the honor to state that the original letter, a copy of which you have submitted to my inspection, was received by me some letter is now with my papers at home, in Arkansas, and on my return it is my intention to look for it, and either send it to the State Department or bring it with me on my return here next fall. From my recollection of the contents of the letter, I feel satisfied that the enclosed is a true copy.

This was a matter strictly confidential, and

my proceedings under it were secret. Under my instructions, I diligently made the inquiries required, and communicated the result to the President.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant, WM. S. PULTON.

Hon. BENJ. C. HOWARD. The notoriety with which the conspiracy for the dismemberinent of the Mexican Republic was pursued, from its incipient stage to its final consummation, not only in the Territory of Arkansas, but in all the Southwestern States, and no where with more indecent publicity than in the State of Tennessee, and at Nashville, by the most devoted ins of General Jackson; the sluggish indiferone with which the complaints of the Mexican Government upon this subject were freated by his Administration; the voracious appetite for Texas, netrayed by the negotiation simultaneously pressed upon the extreme need of Mexico for the acquision of that province by purchase; and the myster withholding from Congress all knowledge alls negotiation, while it was known to all esides, had raised strong and well founded one of the sincerity of the political interpotween the late Administration and the ment of Mexico. Those suspicions had en made public as early as the year 1829,

condition of Mexico to offer five millions of dol-lars for Texas. At a later period, when a grave and solemn complaint of the unfriendly and equivo-cal conduct of the North American Administration cal conduct of the North American Administration towards Mexico had been addressed directly from the Mexican to our own Secretary of State; when a new question of disputed boundary had been suddenly started in vague and indefinite language, by a note of Mr. Anthony Butler to the Mexican Government; when a solemn diplomatic mission of the highest order sent from Mexico to Washington to complain of these ambiguous givings out, and these hostile practices, had been met with smooth woods and an impulser that disclosure to Congresse. words and an inadvertent disclosure to Congress, and thereby to the Mexican Envoy, of the authoriy given to General Gaines to invade the Mexican territory, at the very moment of her sharpest con-test with the Texian insurrection, it was impossible for un attentive observer not perceive the duplicity which, for the first time since the existence of the United States, had crawled into their councils, and coiled herself in the seat of her highest ower. This perversion of moral principle, this ebasement of national morals, at the summit of the organized authority of the Union, had forced itself pon my notice by its internal evidence before the original letter from the late President to the Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas had been exhibited to my inspection, or the copy of it furnished me, with permission to make such use of it as I should

think proper.

Mr. Fulton says that this was a matter strictly onfidential, and that all his proceedings under it

Strictly confidential! yes! so confidential that t was reserved from the knowledge of the Governor of the Territory, upon allegations not conformable to the fact. The Governor was not then in Kentucky, but at his post in Arkansas; and alhough the letter was not official, but confidential, t was to him that, in the course of a straight-forward and honest policy, the instructions should have been addressed, and not to the Secretary.

All Mr. Fulton's proceedings under the instrucions were secret! yes! so secret that he discovered nothing, of which the President could or would avail himself, to counteract or defeat the conspiraev against the integrity of the neighboring Repub-

ic. He "diligently made the inquiries required, and communicated the result to the President.' What that result was it might be edifying to know, but the event has shown that the conspirators had nothing to fear from it. Perhaps there may have been some secret sympathy between the inquiries of Mr. Fulton, and a publication about that time in the Arkansas Gazette, of which the following is

one paragraph:
"Col. Butler, the charge d'Affairs of the United States to Mexico, was specially authorized by the President to treat with that Government for the purchase of Texas. The present predominant party are decidedly opposed to the ceding any por-tion of its territory. No hope need, therefore, be entertained of our acquiring Texas until some other party more friendly to the United States than the present shall predominate in Mexico, and perhaps not until the people of Texas shall throw off the yoke of allegiance to that Government, which they will do, no doubt, so soon as they shall have reasonable pretext for doing so."

From the answer of the Department of State to he call of the House of Representatives of the 5th of January, 1838, for a copy of this letter from the late President to Mr. Fulton, that no such letter was found on the files of the Department-from the fact that the letter itself, though purporting to be a copy, was an original, in the hand writing of the President, and signed with his name -from the notorious fact that the Texian conspiracy had been aided and supported, from the Territory of Arkansas, as openly as in Tennessee, without interruption or rebuke either from the Territorial or the Federal Government, and especially from the extraordinary countenance given by the President eighteen month Houston at Washington, while he was assaulting and maining, in the darkness of night, in a street in that city, a member of the House of Represen tatives of the United States-I could not believe that this letter to Mr. Fulton had ever been sent; and having some experience of the frailty of the writer's memory upon subjects relating to Texas, was not without expectation that he would, upon suitable inquiry, not recollect that he had ever written such a letter; an easy consequence from which would have been another charge against me in the Globe and Richmond Enquirer of fraud and forgery, as fair and as true as that on the confer ence between General Jackson and me, at the conclusion of the Florida treaty, or as that of the memorable substitution of the semicolon for the

The acknowledgement of Mr. Fulton that he did receive the letter shortly after it was written, and that he complied with its instructions, by secret measures, the result of which he commun ted to the President, removes all possible question of the authenticity of the letter-as the letter itself removes all possible question of the late President's full knowledge of the conspiracy, with General Samuel Houston at its head, for the dismemberment of the Mexican Republic, as early as December 1830. It removes all doubt, also, of the light n which he professed to consider it-as an atrocious conspiracy against the peace and integrity of a neighboring Republic, which he, as the Chief Magistrate of this Union, was bound in duty to detect, to expose, and to suppress, by all the law-ful and official means in his power. With this knowledge, and with these sentiments, how is the history of his subsequent intercourse with Mexico, with Texas, and with General Samuel Houston, to be reconciled? The perpetual teasing of the Government of Mexico for cessions of territory, increasing in amount in proportion as the proposa were repelled with disgust; the constant employ-ment of agents, civil and military, for all official intercourse with Mexico and Texas, citizens of States most intensely bent upon the acquisition of Texas, such as Anthony Butler, Powhatan Ellis, and General Gaines; the uninterrupted intimacy with General Houston, from the egg to the apple of the Texian revolt; the promise to Hutchins G. Burton, of the Government of Texas: the wanton, unprovoked, and unconstitutional discretionary power given to General Gaines to invade the Mexican territory; the apparent concert between that officer, in the execution of this authority, and the Texian Commanding General Houston; the cold indifference to every complaint on the part of Mexico against all the violations of our obligations of amity and neutrality towards her; the disingent ous evasion of a direct answer by the wooden-nut-

of the martial trumpet, in the message of the present President at the commencement of the late session. In this last message was the strange and unwarrantable assertion, that from the proceedings of Congress, on the recommendation of

sett to take advantage of the distressed and invaded his predecessor in the message of the 7th of February, it appeared that both branches of the Leg-

islature coincided with that of the Executive—that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used.

No such opinion had been manifested by the House of Representatives. The blast of war had indeed reverberated from their complaisant Committee on Foreign Affairs, but that report was never taken up for consideration in the flouse, nor was the resolution with which it closed, adopted

An appropriation was indeed, at 5 o'clock in the norning of one of the last days of the session, at the motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, foisted into the general civil and diplomatic appropriation bills of for an outfit and salary for an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, whenever, in the opin-ion of the Executive, circumstances will permit a renewal of diplomatic intercourse honorably with that Power, eighteen thousand dollars."

And that same chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was, at the late session of Congress, reduced to the necessity of citing this appropria-tion, thus obtruded himself upon the sleeping vigil of the House in the last agonies of an expiring Congress, as warranting the assertion of the resent President, that the two Houses of Congress had concurred in the opinion with his pre-decessor, that on the 7th of February, 1837, a declaration of war against Mexico by the United States would have been justifiable.

An appropriation for a Minister of Peace is, to be sure, marvellons evidence that a resort to war would be justifiable! But was there no other evidence of the coincidence between the Execu-tive and the House of Representatives, with regard to the question of peace and war between the United States and Mexico? Oh! yes, the report of the same Committee on Foreign Affairs recommended a last solemn appeal to the justice of Mexico, by a diplomatic mission of the highest rank, and the appropriation for such a misssion was accordingly made.

And on that same night the nomination of the Minister was sent to the Senate, and confirmed by

the advice and consent of that body.

And who was this Minister of Peace, to be sent with the last drooping twig of olive, to be replanted and revivined in the genial soil of Mexico? It was no other than Powhatan Ellis, of Mississippi, famishing for Texas, and just returned in anger and resentment from an abortive and abruptly terminated mission to the same Government, in the inferior capacity of Charge d' Affaires. His very name must have tasted like worm-wood to the Mexican palate; and his name alone seems to have been used for the single purpose of giving a elish to these last resources of pacific and conciliatory councils. His appointment seemed at least o harmonize with the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for it was to a mission of the highest rank in our diplomatic dictionary. But though appointed, he was not permitted o proceed on his embassy. He was kept at nome, and in his stead was despatched a courier of the Department of State, with a budget of grievances, good and bad, new and old, stuffed with wrongs, as full as Falstaff's buck basket with foul inen, to be turned over under the nose of the Mexican Secretary of State, with an allowance of one week to examine, search out, and answer conerning them all,

It is impossible to speak of the conduct of our-Government towards Mexico with the gravity which the great principles and vital national interests involved in it would require. There are large and serious causes of complaint, and just claims of indemnity by citizens of the United States against that Government, abandoned and sacrificed by our own, upon the most frivolous pretences of offended dignity, and repeated ruptures of negociation without rhyme or reason. From the day of the battle of San Jancinto, every movement of the adminisfor the express purpose of breaking off the nego-ciation and precipitating a war, and of frightening Mexico by menaces, into the session of not only Texas, but the whole course of the Rio del Norte nd five degrees of latitude across the continent to the South Sea. The instruction of 21st of July, 1836, from the Secretary of State to Mr. Ellis, almost immediately after the battle, was evidently premeditated to produce a rupture, and was but too faithfully carried into execution. His (Ellis's) letter of 20th of October, 1836, to Mr. Monasteri was the premonitory symptom; and no true-heart-ed citizen of this Union can read it, and the answer to it on the next day by Mr. Monasterio. without blushing for his country. This was the initiatory step, followed up by Mr. Ellis, till he lemanded his passports and came home. And instantly after his return came the war message of 7th of February, 1837. In the mean time, the had of course, and necessarily, been recalled by his Government, in consequence of the hostile de parture of Mr. Ellis. The Mexican Envoy Extraordinary (Gorostiza) had been driven away by the cold and insulting refusal of satisfaction, or even plausible reasons for the invasion of the Mexican territory by General Gaines. A COURIER of the Department of State was afterwards sent to draw the circle of Papilius round President Bustamente; and no sooner had another Minister Plenpotentiary from Mexico set his foot in Washingion, than he was insulted off to New Orleans by paragraph in the annual message of the President of the United States to Congress, spurring that pody to war, and telling them that negoe was exhausted, and that they must provide selfedressing measures for the rights of their fellowcitizens, which he, the Executive Administration,

vas no longer able to maintain. But the duplicity, which I have charged upon the late and present Administration of our Governnent, in the conduct of our National intercourse with Mexico and Texas, has not only been signalized by its bearing upon those foreign States, but it has been practised with equal assiduity upon the two nations, and yet the President has refused to withdraw his war-whoop instigations to Contised by the legerdemain trickery which smuggled through both Houses of Congress, against the repeatedly declared sentiments of a large majority of the House of Representatives, in the form of a contingent appropriation for a Minister, the recogni-tion of the Republic of Texas. It has been prac-tised by the long-protracted suppression of all de-bate in both Houses, most especially in the House of Representatives, concerning our relations with Mexico, and above all, with regard to the annexation of Texas to this Union. The systematic mothering of all petitions againt this measure, ex-

of amity and neutrality towards her; the dissingent outs evasion of a direct answer by the wooden-nut-meg distinction that a direction not to go beyond Nacogdoches was not equivalent to an authority to go as far as Nacogdoches; the contemptuous treatment of all the complaints of the Mexican Minister, Gorostiza, and the preposterous importance attempted to be given to his printing a pamphlet in the Spanish language, exposing the bad faith of this Government in their treatment of his mission, and circulating a few copies of it before his departure from this country; in all these things there is a mutual coincidence and coherence which make a acquisite mystery wiedge of o all the States to Cougress, of the 7th of February, 1837, with the assenting reports upon it, at the very heel of the seasion, by the committees of the committee of the martial trumpet, in the message of the late president at the commencement of the present President at the commencement of the of the House of Large majorito of the House, and he patitions had been constant to the seasion. In this last message was the strange of the late session. In this last message was the strange of the late session.

retary of State to the proposals of Mr. Memucan Hunt as a prompt, positive, and irrevocable refusal; yet, what were the objections alleged by the Secretary against the acceptance of the offer? A war with Mexico; and a doubt just hinted of the conwith Mexico; and a doubt just hinted of the constitutional power of Congress. But two Presidents of the United States had, for the last eighteen months, been goading Congress into a war, with Mexico, and the chairman of committee himself declared that he thought, with the precedents of Louisana and Florida, there was no room for the constitutional doubt; he, too, had been amongst the most eager and inveterate stimulants to Mexican war; and if it was true, as two Presidents had assured. Congress, and as the chairman himself had responded in choral unison to the assertion, that a eclaration of war by the United States against declaration of war by the United States against Mexico would have been justifiable in February, 1837, what objection could that leave to the acceptance of the proposal from Texas of the same year? Nothing but the constitutional pount, and of that the chairman of the committee had disposed, by declaring, with great equanimity, that in his opinion there was nothing in it.

In his publication of the 21st of July, Colonel

Howard, replying to my remonstrances against the thrice-repeated gag, and complaining that he and his colleagues of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not enjoyed the opportunity of refuting on the floor of the House, the "many errors" o my speech, assimilates, with extreme felicity of illustration, his unhappy condition to that of the Mexican Emperor Guatimezin, stretched with one of his favorite courtiers on the rack of burning coals, by the ruthless Spaniard, to extort the dis closure of his treasure, and responding to the shricking supplications of his fellow-sufferer by the question. "and am I on a bed of roses?"— and truly I do believe that he is not. But if my lamentations under the torture of the strangulated freedom of speech, in the common assembly where he and I, and others, our peers, represent the whole North American People, call for relief and deliverance upon him, his answer that he is suffering equal torture himself differs some-what in its application from that of the Mexican Sovereign. It was not by his tyrany and cruelty that his favorite and himself were stretched at once on the beds of burning coals; they were both victims of one and the same ruffian conqueror. If he could have rescued his friend and dependent from the flames, there would have been no cause for this exclamation; which was but an emphatic declaration that he could not. To my liege lord, therefore, the Guatimozin of the late Committee on Foreign Affairs, I reply, that, smarting as he now does upon the burning coals of a casual and momentary interdiet upon his right and privilege of speech in the Legislative Hall of the Union, I trust he will never more, as principal or as accessory, stuff the gag into the mouths of his fellow-members of the House, or his own; that he will vote for no more resolutions to strangle the right of the people to petition, and the freedom of debate in the House; and that notwithstanding his antipathy to female anti-Texas and anti-slavery petitions, he will follow the example of a woman and queen of ancient days, who by her own sufferings, had learnt to relieve the sufferings

of others. "Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco." As for myself, I can assure him that neither he nor his colleagues of the committee, nor the members from South Carolina, one and all, burning with thirst for the blessing of Texas and reinstituted slavery, regretted more than myself that they had not time and opportunity, to the utmost extent of their wishes, to answer me, and refute and expose, the "many errors" of my speech. I entertain, however, an earnest wish and fervent hope that such time and opportunity will be amply afforded to them all at the next session of Congress, and that neither then, and at no other time, will the law of slavery be ever again repeated in the assem-bly of the People of this Union in the shape of

the tranquillizing gag of Pinckney and Patton. At that session, too, I indulge the hope of an op-portunity to complete the demonstration that there s not, and never has been, a moment in the relations between these United States and Mexico. when a resort on our part to war, or to any hostile act against that nation, would be, or have been jus-tifiable in the sight of God or man: and if, in the course of that demonstration, it shall again become my painful duty to show that, whatever may have een the wrongs of Mexico towards individual cit izens of the United States, (and far be it from me to justify or palliate them,) the balance of wrong and grievous wrong, is against our own Govern ment, and that Mexico, with regard to the United States, is far more sinned against, than sinning if, too, in that discussion, a paramount obligation of my country shall compel me to scan with scrutinizing eyes, not only the omissions, but the acts Mexican Charge d' Affairs at Washington (Castillo) of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, down to their lingering repor on our relations with Mexico, presented almost a the last hour of the late session of Congress, le the chairman of those committees not fear that I intend to stretch him again on the burning bed of Guatimozin. My intent, my sole intent is, by the power of truth, of justice, and of ripening public opinion, to bring back him, and the Administration which he adheres, to the path of honor, of hon esty, and of peace; to the path of Washington and Madison. For departing from that path, in the ignis fatuus chase of Texas and redintegrated slavery, I have arraigned them before the tribunals of the whole civilized world and of poster-

ity. They are upon thir defence, and it is too late to bid them God speed for a good deliverance They must retrace their steps; they have broken off all diplomatic negociation with Mexico, and they have negociated still. They have recalled, without sufficient cause, all their diplomatic func tionaries at Mexico, and they have spurned from them the Mexican Ambassadors of Peace at Washington. They have accepted a proposal of of arbiwill be of no avail. The People of this Union will not go to war with Mexico on the false pretence of petty spoliations, and the real impulse of a craving for Pexas, and the Paradise restored of MAYERY. If the lion roar of Jackson could not couse them to battle for an unrighteous cause, the sucking-dove roar of his successor will scarcely serve even to frighten the ladies. War, then, is out of the question; negociation must be renewed -formally, fully renewed; and it must be by diplomatic agents, having neither personal interests of lomatic agents, having neither personal interests of speculation in Texian lands, nor nullification sympathies with Texian slavery. Such functionaries may indeed be despatched on the restoration of the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two nations; but, under their ministration, no claimant will ever obtain the restoration property, or indemnity for its loss. If the Executive Administration wish at once

for peace with Mexico, and for satisfaction to the ust claims of their injured fellow-citizens, they must cast their lust for Texas to the winds, and emand and give satisfaction and redress in the Pricesson, Machillatine us th

We have lately seen, in anti-slavery news-pa ers, the most extravagant encomiums on sor lecturers in this truly glorious cause. Suchies must be painful to those whose names are ntioned in connexion with these remarks, and seem improper in various points of view. Is it sup-cosed the anti-slavery need squeh puffing? We

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A FARM of 57 acres situated 40 miles from town upo

a good road, with 45 acres in cultivation: an orchard of 5 acres of Apple and Peach trees, a frame house with 3 room and a good frame barn 45 by 30 feet. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

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having 80 acres in cultivation: a good two story brick house with 6 rooms and a cellar; a substantial frame barn 70 by 46 with a rooms and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees.—
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A good FARM of 84 acres, situated 12 miles from tow

upon a read, having 60 acres in tillage, the rest well timbered. The improvements consist of a good brick house with 4 rooms, a large cellar and a porch, also a brick smoke house a frame barn, a frame cow house for 16 cows, a frame wagon house and other out buildings; likewise an orchard of choice apple and pear trees. The whole farm is well fenced and water and with many corings. vatered with many springs.

A FARM of 106 acres, situated 12 miles from town up.

watered with many springs.

A FARM of 106 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon a road, having 65 acres in culture, two log houses with 3 rooms each, a large frame barn and an extensive orchard of apple and pear trees. The land is good and favorably located for cultivation. It consists of rich hottom and upland.

An excellent FARM of 340 acres, situated upon a good road 8 miles from town, with, 200 acres, in cultivation, the rest well timbered; two good orchards of apple, cherry, guince and peach trees, a stone house with 6 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also two comfortable frame houses; two frame barns, a frame cow house and other buildings. The land is rich, well located for tillage and watered with many springs. This is a superior farm.

A handsome Country Seat, with 58 acres of land, situated 4 miles from town upon a good road, having an excellent two story Brick House, containing seven rooms, a kitchen and a cellar; also a Cistern and a Smoke House, and other outbuildings; likewise a tenant's House, a commodious new Frame Barn, a Stable, and an Orchard of 6 acres of choice Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, and Cherry trees. There are 10 acres of woodland; the rest is meadow or arable land.—The soil is rich; the buildings are new, and composed of the most substantial materials.

A FERTILE FARM of 115 acres, calculated for a country seat, located upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 80 acres in cultivation, an orchard of select fruit trees of various kinds, a garden well paled, a shrubberry of cedar and other ever-greens; a frame barn 50 by 30 feet; also a large Brick house with seven rooms, a hall, a cellar and a perch; likewise a tennant's frame house, a frame smoke house, andother out buildings. The soil is rich, well watered, and located favorably for tillage.

A COUNTRY SEAT with 32 acres of land, situated upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in culture, the rest in timber. The improvements consist of a frame house with 7 rooms, a cellar and two posches; also a frame stable,

good cister and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and herry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is rich and

from town upon a good road, having 8 rooms, a cellar, and a porticoon three sides; likewise a barn and other out buildings; also, a garden with many cedar and other ever-greens; and 5 acres of land.
SIXTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND upon the Lebanor

SIXTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND upon the Lebanon turnpike, 3 miles from town, with 30 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 70 to 80 trees, and several springs. The land is rich and rolling. It has several eligible building spots.

A desirable FARM of 230 acres situated 5 miles from town, upon a good road, having 180 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and asparagus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms, also a milk house with two bed rooms, a commodions frame bars. house with two hed rooms, a commodious frame barn, a brick smoke house and frame stables and cow houses. The land is rich and consists of fertile bottom and upland. It is a very fine farm, and well calculated for a country test or dairy, nursery and market garden purposes.

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